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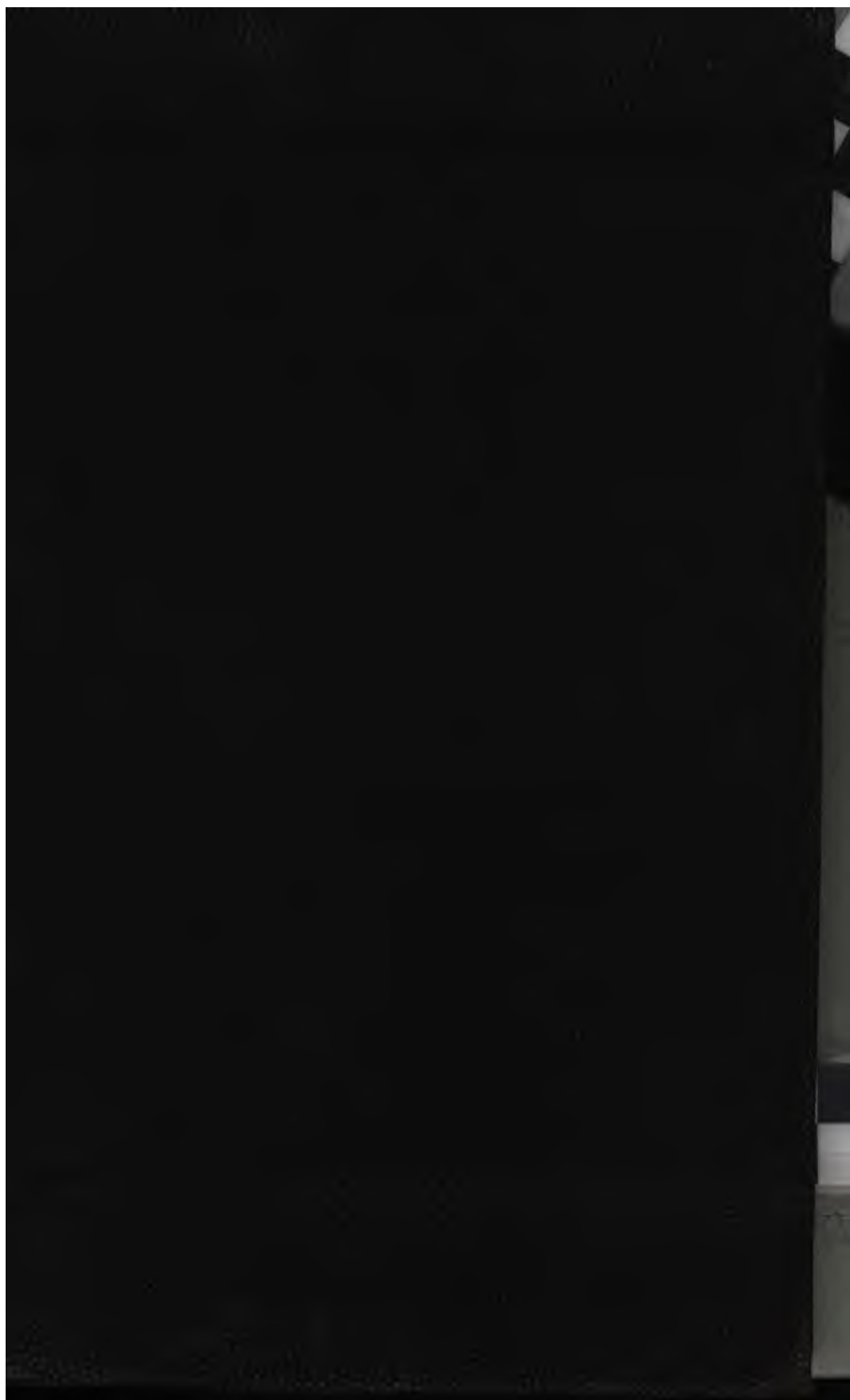
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for





THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# State Board of Charities and Corrections

OF THE

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA



July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1908.



SACRAMENTO

W. W. SHANNON, - - - - - SUPT. STATE PRINTING

1908

# STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

---

GOVERNOR JAMES N. GILLETT, <i>ex officio</i> .....	SACRAMENTO
J. K. McLEAN.....	BERKELEY
E. C. MOORE.....	LOS ANGELES
CHARLES A. RAMM.....	SAN FRANCISCO
LOUIS ROSENTHAL.....	SAN FRANCISCO
R. S. TAYLOR.....	YREKA
W. S. TINNING.....	MARTINEZ

---

## ORGANIZATION OF BOARD.

J. K. McLEAN, BERKELEY.....	President
LOUIS ROSENTHAL, SAN FRANCISCO.....	Vice-President
W. ALMONT GATES, BERKELEY.....	Secretary
ANITA ELDRIDGE, SAN FRANCISCO.....	Clerk

---

OFFICES OF BOARD,  
1025 THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

117233

## STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

1. PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—Messrs. Tinning, Moore, and Rosenthal.
2. INSANE AND DEFECTIVES—Messrs. Ramm, Tinning, and McLean.
3. COUNTY INSTITUTIONS—Messrs. Moore, Ramm, and Taylor.
4. STATISTICS AND PUBLICATIONS—Messrs. Taylor, Moore, and McLean.
5. AUDITING—Messrs. Rosenthal and Ramm.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 7, 1908.

*To His Excellency, JAMES N. GILLETT, Governor,*

*State Capitol, Sacramento, California.*

DEAR SIR: We have the honor to transmit herewith our third biennial report, covering the two years ending June 30, 1908, showing in detail:

*First*—The condition of the institutions under our supervision, with such suggestions as we deem necessary for legislative and executive action;

*Second*—Such further suggestions as we deem necessary and pertinent for the best interests of the State in the general field of charities and corrections; and

*Third*—The transactions of the Board for the biennial period commencing July 1, 1906, and ending June 30, 1908.

Respectfully submitted.

J. K. McLEAN,  
E. C. MOORE,  
CHAS. A. RAMM  
LOUIS ROSENTHAL,  
W. S. TINNING,

*State Board of Charities and Corrections.*

W. ALMONT GATES, *Secretary.*





# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
LAW CREATING A BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS .....	7
BY-LAWS ADOPTED BY SAID BOARD .....	10
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION .....	12
INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE BOARD.....	15
INTRODUCTION.....	17
PART I. THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.	
CHAP. I. THE STATE PRISONS.....	25
1. The State Prison at San Quentin.....	25
2. The State Prison at Folsom .....	28
3. The Prison Situation.....	31
II. THE STATE REFORM SCHOOLS .....	38
1. The Preston School of Industry.....	38
2. The Whittier State School.....	41
3. The System in General .....	45
III. THE STATE HOSPITALS .....	49
1. Stockton State Hospital .....	49
2. Napa State Hospital.....	53
3. Agnews State Hospital.....	56
4. Mendocino State Hospital.....	59
5. Southern California State Hospital.....	63
6. General Care of the Insane.....	66
7. The Home for the Feeble-Minded .....	70
8. The Problems of the Feeble-Minded .....	73
IV. THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.....	75
1. Institution for the Deaf and Blind .....	75
2. The Industrial Home of the Adult Blind.....	77
PART II. THE COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.	
CHAP. I. THE COUNTY JAILS .....	81
1. General conditions of .....	81
2. Inspections of .....	87
II. THE COUNTY HOSPITALS .....	125
1. General conditions of .....	125
2. Inspections of .....	127
PART III. MISCELLANEOUS.	
CHAP. I. THE DEPENDENT CHILD.....	169
1. The Orphan asylums .....	169
2. Home-finding societies.....	170
II. THE DELINQUENT CHILD.....	173
1. Juvenile Courts and Probation laws .....	173
2. Reports from Probation Officers.....	175
3. Prevention of Delinquency .....	178
4. Compulsory Education.....	178
5. Child Labor .....	179
6. Tenement Houses .....	179

## PART IV. STATISTICAL TABLES.

	PAGE.
I. State Prisons—Movement of population, 1906-7 .....	182
II. State Prisons—Movement of population, 1907-8 .....	183
III. State Reform Schools—Movement of population, 1906-7 .....	184
IV. State Reform Schools—Movement of population, 1907-8 .....	185
V. State Hospitals—Movement of population, 1906-7 .....	186
VI. State Hospitals—Movement of population, 1907-8 .....	188
VII. Home for Feeble-Minded—Movement of population, 1906-7 .....	190
VIII. Home for Feeble-Minded—Movement of population, 1907-8 .....	191
IX. Institution for Deaf and Blind—Pupils, 1906-8 .....	192
X. Home for Adult Blind—Inmates, 1906-7 .....	192
XI. Home for Adult Blind—Inmates, 1907-8 .....	193
XII. State Institutions—Yearly average of population .....	193
XIII. County Jails—Population December 31, 1907 .....	194
XIV. County Jails—Population June 30, 1908 .....	195
XV. County Jails—Movement of population, 1906-7 .....	196
XVI. County Jails—Movement of population, 1907-8 .....	197
XVII. County Hospitals—Population, December 31, 1907 .....	198
XVIII. County Hospitals—Population, June 30, 1908 .....	199
XIX. County Hospitals—Movement of population, 1906-7 .....	200
XX. County Hospitals—Movement of population, 1907-8 .....	201
XXI. Defectives in County Hospitals, December 31, 1907 .....	202
XXII. Defectives in County Hospitals, June 30, 1908 .....	203
XXIII. County Jails—Summary of population .....	204
XXIV. County Hospitals—Summary of population .....	204

## EXPENDITURES FIFTY-EIGHTH AND FIFTY-NINTH FISCAL YEARS.

XXV. San Quentin Prison .....	204
XXVI. Folsom Prison .....	206
XXVII. Preston School of Industry .....	208
XXVIII. Whittier State School .....	209
XXIX. Stockton State Hospital .....	211
XXX. Napa State Hospital .....	212
XXXI. Agnews State Hospital .....	214
XXXII. Mendocino State Hospital .....	215
XXXIII. Southern California State Hospital .....	217
XXXIV. Home for Feeble-Minded .....	219
XXXV. Home for Adult Blind .....	221
XXXVI. Institution for the Deaf and Blind .....	222
XXXVII. State Institutions—Cost of maintenance, fifty-eighth fiscal year .....	223
XXXVIII. State Institutions—Cost of maintenance, fifty-ninth fiscal year .....	224
XXXIX. State Institutions—Contingent funds, fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth fiscal years .....	225
XL. State Institutions—Summary, fifty-eighth fiscal year .....	225
XLI. State Institutions—Summary, fifty-ninth fiscal year .....	226

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR FIFTY-NINTH AND SIXTIETH FISCAL YEARS.

	PAGE.
EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS, 58TH FISCAL YEAR .....	229
EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS, 59TH FISCAL YEAR .....	232

**An Act to create a State Board of Charities and Corrections,  
prescribing its duties and powers, and appropriating money  
therefor.**

[Approved March 25, 1903.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. A State Board of Charities and Corrections is hereby created of six members, to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than three of whom shall be of the same political party. Such members shall hold office for the period of twelve years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified; *provided*, that the members of the first Board appointed under this act shall, at their first meeting, so classify themselves by lot that two of them shall go out of office at the end of four years, two at the end of eight years, and two at the end of twelve years, and an entry of such classification shall be made in the minutes of said Board, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Women may be appointed members of said Board, or hold any position in the appointment of said Board. No person shall be appointed a member or continue to act as such while he is a trustee, manager, director or other administrative officer of an institution, subject to the terms of this act. Appointments to fill vacancies before the expiration of such terms shall be made for the residue of terms in the same manner as original appointments. The Governor shall be ex officio a member of said Board.

SEC. 2. The members shall act without compensation, but shall be allowed their actual necessary expenses. The said Board may appoint a secretary, who shall receive such salary as may be determined by said Board, not to exceed twenty-four hundred (\$2,400) dollars per annum. All the expenses of said Board, including the salary of the secretary, shall not exceed the sum of six thousand (\$6,000) dollars in any one fiscal year, and said sum of six thousand (\$6,000) dollars is hereby appropriated annually therefor out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The secretary of said Board shall execute a bond in the sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, and take the oath of office prescribed by the Political Code for the executive officers of this State. The Board shall provide itself with an office in the city and county of San Francisco. Meetings of the Board may be held at such times and in such places in the State of California as said Board may

deem fit. It may make such rules and orders for the regulation of its own proceedings as it may deem necessary, and may fix the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum. The failure of a member to attend three consecutive meetings of said Board during any calendar year, unless excused by formal vote of the Board, may be construed by the Governor as a resignation of said non-attending member.

SEC. 3. The Board is hereby empowered and authorized, and it shall be its duty as a whole, or by committee, or by its secretary, to investigate, examine, and make reports upon the charitable, correctional, and penal institutions of the State, including the State hospitals for the insane, of the counties, cities and counties, cities, and towns of the State, and such public officers as are in any way responsible for the administration of public funds used for the relief or maintenance of the poor in public institutions or of any of the inmates of said institutions. All the persons or officers in charge of or connected with such public institutions, or with the administration of said funds, are hereby required to furnish to the Board or its committee or secretary such information and statistics as they may request or require, and allow said Board, committee, or secretary free access to all departments of such institutions and to all of their records. In order to secure accuracy, uniformity, and completeness in such statistics and information, the Board may prescribe such forms of report and records by the State Commission in Lunacy regarding the State hospitals for the insane and by such other officers, boards, or institutions as it may deem necessary, and also such forms of registration at all public institutions referred to in this section as it may require. The State Commission in Lunacy, on behalf of the institutions under its charge, and the officers of all other institutions, and all officers in any way responsible for public funds used for the relief of the poor or the maintenance of any inmates of said public institutions, are hereby required to follow such forms, records, and registration so prescribed; *provided*, that the intent of this law is that, so far as possible, the Board shall make use of the forms of report, record, and registration now obtaining in the State Commission of Lunacy and other State boards and institutions. All plans of new buildings, or parts of buildings for any of the public institutions coming under the provisions of this act, or any additions or alterations in such buildings, shall, before their adoption by the proper officials, be submitted to the Board for suggestions and criticism.

SEC. 4. The Board shall have power to issue compulsory process to compel the attendance of any witness before said Board or any member thereof, and to require the production of such books or papers relating to any public institution mentioned in section three of this act as they may deem necessary; *provided*, that no witness shall be required to attend before said Board out of the county in which he resides. Any



member of said Board shall have power, and he is hereby authorized to administer an oath to any and all witnesses coming before said Board, or any member thereof, for examination, and to examine such witness or witnesses in reference to any matter relating to public institutions mentioned in section three of this act, appertaining to the inquiry before the Board or said member. Disobedience of a subpoena issued by said Board or refusal to be sworn, or to answer, shall subject such person disobeying or refusing to a forfeiture of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in a civil action brought in a court of competent jurisdiction by said Board in its name as plaintiff, the money recovered to be appropriated to the use of said Board.

SEC. 5. No provision in this act contained shall in any way be construed as preventing the Governor of this State from making a plenary investigation in reference to the conduct of any public institutions under the terms of an act of the legislature of this State. Furthermore, the Governor may at any time order an investigation by the Board, or by a committee of its members, of the management of the above-named institutions or any thereof.

SEC. 6. Three months prior to each regular session of the legislature the Board shall make a full and complete report to the Governor of all its transactions during the preceding two years, showing fully and in detail all expenses incurred and moneys paid out by it, and giving a list of all officers and agents employed, and the actual condition of all institutions under its supervision with such suggestions as it may deem necessary and pertinent, and with recommendations for legislative and executive action.

SEC. 7. The provisions of this act shall not apply to the Veterans' Home of California, located at Yountville, Napa County, nor to the Woman's Relief Corps Home at Evergreen, Santa Clara County.

SEC. 8. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

## BY-LAWS.

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### OFFICERS.

The Board shall elect a president, whose duty it shall be to preside at all meetings and perform such other duties as usually pertain to the office of president, and who shall hold office for one year from and after the second Saturday in August of each year.

The Board shall elect a vice-president, who shall hold office for the same time, and who shall perform the duties of the president in case of the absence of the latter or his inability to act.

The Board shall elect a secretary, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board, and who shall receive such salary as the Board may determine, and whose duty it shall be to keep a record of the proceedings of the Board, to have charge of its office as executive officer, and to perform such other duties as are contemplated by the law creating the Board, and as the Board may from time to time direct.

### MEETINGS.

The Board shall hold regular quarterly meetings on the second Saturday of February, May, August, and November of each year, at ten o'clock a. m., at its offices in San Francisco.

Special meetings may be held at the call of the president or of three members at such times and places as may be fixed. Notices of special meetings shall be mailed to the address of each member at least five days before the date of meeting.

The Board may meet at any time and place without notice, if six of the members are present or give their written consent thereto.

The nature of the business to be transacted shall be stated in the notice of special meetings, and no other business shall be transacted at such meeting without the consent of five members of the Board.

The president, vice-president, and secretary shall be elected or appointed only at a regular meeting or an adjourned regular meeting.

### EXPENDITURES.

The secretary shall keep an itemized account of the expenditures of the Board, and of each member or officer thereof.

An Auditing Committee of two shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to audit all expenditures of the Board, or any of its members or officers.

## QUORUM.

Four members shall constitute a quorum, and a less number can not transact any business except to adjourn from day to day.

## AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by the vote of four members at any regular meeting without notice, or at a special meeting, provided notice in writing of the proposed amendment is mailed to each member five days before the date of meeting. The by-laws may be amended or suspended at any time by the unanimous vote of six members.



# RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE ACTION.

---

## STATE REFORMATORY.

1. That a State reformatory be created as soon as possible for prisoners between the ages of sixteen and thirty years who have never before been convicted of felony, such prisoners to be committed to such reformatory upon an indeterminate sentence. (Page 32.)

## STATE PRISONS.

2. That a system of grading prisoners into three classes, with distinguishing uniforms, or dress, based upon meritorious conduct, as is now practiced in all the best prisons of the country, be established in our two State prisons. (Page 33.)

3. That the system of employment of prisoners, known as "The State Use System," that is, the manufacture of articles for use in the other institutions of the State, but not for sale in the market in competition with either laborer or manufacturer, be gradually established in our prisons. (Page 35.)

## STATE REFORM SCHOOLS.

4. That the laws governing our State reform schools be redrawn so as to make the same provisions applicable to each, except that girls be not sent to Preston School. (Page 45.)

5. That the ages between which children may be sent to the reform schools shall be from nine to nineteen years. (Page 265.)

6. That when a child is committed to a State reform school upon the charge of vagrancy from a county in which such child has no legal residence, such county shall be released and exempted from the charges made by law, now or hereafter, for the support of such child in such reform school.

7. That an appropriation be made for the necessary equipment, materials, and instructors for the teaching of manual training, or sloyd, to boys; and for dressmaking, millinery, stenography, and office work, to girls, at the Whittier State School. (Page 43.)

8. That at an early date a girls' training school be established separate and apart from the boys' school, and the girls now at Whittier be removed to such girls' training school. (Page 47.)

## STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

9. That the State Hospitals for Insane be authorized to accept for treatment voluntary patients who are legal residents of the State, and who are proper subjects for treatment in such hospitals, without the formality of a legal commitment. (Page 67.)

10. That increased accommodations, now demanded at all the hospitals, be made by means of cottages only. (Page 66.)

11. That for the demented, paralytic, and tubercular patients, and such chronic patients as can be easily managed, cheaper cottages, preferably of wood, be constructed, of such size and arrangement as is best adapted to these various classes. (Page 66.)

## HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

12. That additional teachers and school facilities be provided.

13. That as soon as expedient a separate colony be established in connection with the Home, for the custodial care of adult feeble-minded women of child-bearing age. (Page 73.)

## DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

14. That a law be enacted making it a cause for probation for a child under sixteen years of age to smoke cigarettes or tobacco in any form, or drink alcoholic liquors in saloons, or at all to excess, or to use cocaine, morphine, opium, or any similar drug, except upon prescription of a competent physician, and making it a misdemeanor for any adult to contribute to any child delinquency.

15. That in all the larger counties of the State there should be paid probation officers, and that such probation officers, when paid, should be paid by the county. (Page 174.)

16. That the age of majority for girls be raised from eighteen to twenty-one years. (Page 174.)

## DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

17. That a law be enacted requiring that the question of dependency of a child shall be first determined by a court before the State shall assume any obligations for the maintenance of such child, and providing the method of such determination; and providing further that in the hearing upon the case of dependency of any child the court shall have the power to sever the parents' rights in and control over such child in cases of abandonment, willful neglect, ill treatment, or abuse, or when it appears that the parent is morally unfit to have the custody and training of such child. (Page 169.)

18. That the various "child-placing" agencies or associations now operating in this State in the work of procuring and placing dependent children into homes be brought under the supervision of this Board, to whom they shall make such reports as may be called for, and from whom they must obtain permission or consent to engage in such work.

19. That the orphan asylums of the State, receiving State aid, be required to make such reports to the State Board of Charities and Corrections as it may call for. (Page 170.)

#### PROTECTION OF FEMALE WARDS.

20. We recommend that a law be enacted making it a felony for any male officer or person having charge of any female in any hospital, almshouse, prison, or jail, or any male employee of any such institution, to have sexual relation with any such female under his care.

#### MATRONS IN COUNTY JAILS.

21. That a law be enacted compelling the employment of a matron in every county jail, and prohibiting the handling and care of female prisoners by male jailers exclusively.

#### BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

22. That provision be made for a chief clerk in the office of the Board of Charities and Corrections, who shall rank next to the secretary in authority and be under his direction, and who shall serve as librarian and statistician of the Board, and perform such other services as inspector, or otherwise, as may be directed by the Board or secretary.

23. That provision be made for the printing, publishing, and mailing of a quarterly bulletin, under the direction of the Board of Charities and Corrections.

24. That authority be given the Board of Charities and Corrections to collect statistics of cost of county almshouses and jails, and of the relief of indigents.

#### PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO MAKE REPORTS.

25. That a penalty be attached for neglect or refusal on the part of any public officer, or the superintendent or managers of any charitable or correctional institution, to furnish any report now or hereafter authorized or required by law, being first requested so to do.

#### TENEMENT HOUSES.

26. That a law be enacted regulating the building and construction of tenement houses.

## INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

---

1. The State Prison at San Quentin. John E. Hoyle, Warden.
2. The State Prison at Folsom. Wm. H. Reilly, Warden.
3. The Preston School of Industry. Wm. T. Randall, Superintendent.
4. The Whittier State School. J. P. Greeley, Superintendent.
5. The State Insane Hospital at Stockton. Fred P. Clark, M.D., Superintendent.
6. The State Insane Hospital at Napa. Elmer E. Stone, M.D., Superintendent.
7. The State Insane Hospital at Agnew. Leonard Stocking, M.D., Superintendent.
8. The State Insane Hospital at Ukiah. E. W. King, M.D., Superintendent.
9. The State Insane Hospital at Patton. E. S. Blair, M.D., Superintendent.
10. The Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children at Eldridge. Wm. J. G. Dawson, M.D., Superintendent.
11. The Institution for the Deaf and the Blind at Berkeley. Warring Wilkinson, Principal.
12. The Industrial Home for the Adult Blind at Oakland. Joseph Sanders, Superintendent.
13. County hospitals and almshouses, 60.
14. County jails, 57.
15. City prisons and village lock-ups.



# REPORT

OF

## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

1906-08.

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### INTRODUCTION.

---

The statute creating this Board provides that "three months prior to each regular session of the legislature the Board shall make a full and complete report to the Governor of all its transactions during the preceding two years, showing in detail all expenses incurred and moneys paid out by it, giving a list of all officers and agents employed and the actual condition of all institutions under its supervision, with such suggestions as it may deem necessary and pertinent, and with recommendations for legislative and executive action."

This Board has been in existence five years, and the membership up to February last remained the same as when first organized. Since that time three new members have been appointed.

I. The offices of the Board, with all of their contents, were burned in the great fire in April, 1906, and the Board not only lost its library and statistical material, but like all others, was compelled to find temporary quarters for more than a year. On July 1, 1907, permanent offices were occupied in the Merchants' Exchange Building. Since that time much has been done to rehabilitate the office and start the foundations of a new library. The office lacks sufficient room, as the appropriation for the expenses of the Board is not sufficient to pay the high rentals now demanded for suitable rooms. This has brought much extra labor upon the secretary, who is only allowed one clerk, and has interfered somewhat with the efficiency of the work. Nor is the Board as well equipped as are similar boards in other states. With a much smaller territory to cover, though with more institutions to look after, the State boards of other states have the following number of employees: Massachusetts 82, New York 32, Indiana 11, Illinois 9, and Ohio 4. To cover the work of this Board thoroughly, even in normal times, would require an increased office force.

II. A State Board of Charities and Corrections is a representative of the people. The institutions of a state belong to the people. They pay the money to maintain them, and it is their right to visit them and see how they are conducted. This they can not do even in the city and county, much less in the State. There is nothing connected with state government about which the people know so little as about their state institutions. Who, then, is to tell whether the wards of the State are getting the proper care and treatment, or whether the money given for their maintenance is being honestly expended, or so expended as to produce the best results? If the people are to know these things they must have representatives to visit the institutions for them, and report back what is found there. For that purpose was this Board created, and to that end this report is made.

The importance of supervision can be best understood when we consider that during the past two years over thirteen thousand wards have been in our State charitable and corrections institutions, and over one and a half millions of dollars have been expended in their care and support, and that over forty-eight thousand wards have been in our county institutions, and that over one million dollars has been expended in their behalf. In the proper inspection and supervision of these institutions much good will result to those who are confined there, and much money will ultimately be saved to the taxpayers, but much more can be accomplished by inaugurating methods of prevention, which will cut off the source of supply. This work, however, is mostly in the abstract. It can not be measured up or looked upon with the eye. It is too important not to be well done.

The members of such a board having different political affiliations, and being connected with different church denominations and with no church, and having nothing to do with the expenditure of a single dollar appropriated for the maintenance of these institutions, are in a position to act impartially. During the biennial period the members of the Board have visited all the various State charitable and correctional institutions, and the secretary has also visited all of them frequently. In the beginning the Board directed the secretary to make official inspections, and in doing so he goes unannounced at irregular intervals. In making an inspection he endeavors to see every inmate and every room, to know the condition of the inmates, the condition of the institution itself, and the methods of administration and management. He has also visited every county jail and county hospital in the State, except in Del Norte and Imperial counties. He has been unable to visit the city jails for want of time. The summary and general conclusions of these inspections are given in this report.

Under the old system, the legislature was the only constitutional authority for investigating an institution. This met biennially, and if

scandals developed between sessions, it was possible for the "trouble breeders" to wreck an institution before an investigation could be made. Three times during the past two years such scandals have arisen in this State. In two cases this Board promptly made a thorough investigation, and reported its conclusions to the Governor and people of the State. In the third case, it participated with another commission in such an investigation. The findings in these investigations have not been satisfactory to all concerned, and, in such investigations never will be, but they have been the result of thorough inquiry and conscientious thought. The State should be pleased that so few scandals have occurred. The knowledge that such a Board stands ready to act promptly in all such cases has a strong deterrent effect. It also becomes a tower of strength to the management unjustly criticised. False accusations can be at once exposed, and the management relieved from this danger and the public mind set at rest.

The Board believes that it is more desirable to prevent bad conditions by timely suggestions and aid rather than to let them grow until they become a public scandal. It, therefore, follows the practice of first making its suggestions to the management, and only in case these suggestions go unheeded or conditions seem to warrant more severe action, does it report to higher authority.

The powers of this Board end with making its report either to the Governor or public, or both. It has no power of removal and no power of appointment. The Board can only make abuses public; the power of correction lies with others.

III. The law creating this Board provides as follows: "All plans of new buildings, or parts of buildings for any of the public institutions coming under the provisions of this act, or any additions or alterations in such buildings, shall, before their adoption by the proper officials, be submitted to the Board for suggestions and criticism."

It was rightly contemplated that the Board thus created would make not only a study of the conditions prevailing in our institutions, but would also make a study of the best methods of housing and care; that they would make themselves familiar with what existed in other states and other countries, and would thus be able to offer valuable suggestions in regard to, or criticisms of, proposed buildings. Such duties are imposed on similar boards of other states, and this Board has endeavored to prepare itself to perform that part of its duties, and has done so until this biennial period.

At the last session of the legislature a Department of Engineering was created, which provided for a State Architect and took the making of plans for new buildings for State institutions from the local boards of managers. This department has interpreted the law as exempting



it from any obligation to consult this Board, and has accordingly not done so. The State Board of Charities and Corrections therefore has had no opportunity to offer suggestions or make criticisms upon any of the plans for new buildings in connection with our State institutions since the creation of the Department of Engineering.

The Board has received plans for new county jails in the counties of Sacramento, Imperial, and Inyo, and revised plans for new county jails in the counties of Humboldt and Solano, plans for another story on the Los Angeles County jail, and for a branch jail at Vacaville, Solano County; also plans for a new county hospital in Santa Clara County and for a detention hospital in Ventura County. In each case the Board has made its suggestions and criticisms in writing, and filed the same with the proper officers. The Board has endeavored to get for the county the best possible for the money expended, and the boards of supervisors have generally accepted the suggestions of the Board and have been pleased with the help it has been able to give them. The Board has also been consulted about new jails by the supervisors of Madera and Stanislaus counties.

IV. The secretary and one member of the Board attended the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1907, and in Richmond, Virginia, in 1908. The secretary also visited the state reformatories at Mansfield, Ohio, and Elmira, New York, the state reform schools at Laurel, Virginia, and Rochester, New York, and the New York Juvenile Asylum at Dobbs Ferry and the George Junior Republic at Freeville, New York.

V. There are some statistics which this Board considers it very important to show, which it is not now able to get. This includes reports from the county auditors of the expenses of county hospitals, almshouses, and jails, and also the amounts disbursed in poor relief in the various counties. The statute creating this Board does not give it the right to demand this information, or make it obligatory upon the auditors to furnish it. As a result, we are unable to get with any degree of accuracy the cost of the poor to the counties of the State. It has been said that the relief of the poor in their homes has been abused in many places, and that a system is in operation which is making paupers rather than relieving the actual needy. If such is the case it ought to be made known, that it may be corrected. The collection of statistics ought not to be feared by the right-minded, and this Board asks of the legislature authority to compel the furnishing of such statistical reports.

VI. There are in the State twelve charitable and correctional institutions, sixty county hospitals and almshouses, and fifty-seven county jails. In addition to these, there are about 300 station houses, branch jails,

city and town lock-ups. In all of these minor jails persons charged with crime are held. It is of common knowledge that the conditions in some of them are very bad. The law makes it the duty of this Board to visit and inspect them all. At present the work must be done either by the members or by the secretary. The members of the Board have visited all the State institutions. The secretary has visited all of the State institutions several times, and has also visited all of the county hospitals and almshouses and county jails, except in Del Norte and Imperial counties. It is impossible for the members of the Board or the secretary to visit any considerable number of these minor prisons. If the Board is to perform its duty in respect to these, it will be necessary to appoint an inspector for that purpose, and to provide the means for paying his salary and expenses. The Board can not do this on the present annual appropriation.

VII. The Board, early in its existence, commenced the publication of a monthly census bulletin of the inmates of State institutions. This has consisted only of a single page, printed on a neostyle. Under this process the number from a single stencil is limited to about 200 copies. This bulletin has been mailed monthly to all superintendents and members of the governing boards of State institutions, State officers, and various newspapers. The demand for this, simple as it is, has exceeded our facilities. Again, there are many things arising in the course of our work which are of interest to the public, and which the Board would be glad to print and circulate if able to do so. The reports of inspections now await the biennial report before being given to the public, when they would be of more value if given while fresh. Frequently papers will be presented, or addresses given, of general interest in this field, but which do not now find their way to the public. These needs have been felt in other states, where there are State Boards of Charities, and have been met by the publication of a quarterly bulletin. The general work of charities and corrections in this State would be greatly advanced by the publication of such a bulletin, and this Board will gladly undertake the labor if an appropriation to cover the cost of printing and postage can be made.

VIII. We submit in subsequent pages our conclusions as to the needs and requirements of the State institutions, and recommend such legislation as we think necessary to their highest usefulness. We also give you some conclusions upon certain general subjects pertaining to charitable and correctional work of the State. We have adopted the policy of recommending nothing which does not receive our unanimous approval.



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PART I.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

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## CHAPTER I.

# THE STATE PRISONS.

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### BOARD OF PRISON DIRECTORS.

ROBERT T. DEVLIN, <i>President</i> .....	Sacramento.
TREY L. FORD.....	San Francisco.
WARREN R. PORTER.....	Watsonville.
CHARLES E. CLINCH.....	Grass Valley.
CHARLES SONNTAG.....	San Francisco.

### 1. THE STATE PRISON AT SAN QUENTIN.

JOHN E. HOYLE, Warden.

#### CENSUS.

The number of prisoners in San Quentin Prison June 30, 1908, was 1,670 men and 32 women, an increase over two years previous of 107 men and 7 women, a total increase of 114. The net increase for the two years previous was 112. The number of men prisoners committed during the two years was 1,226, and the number who were discharged, paroled, or pardoned was 996.

#### CHANGE OF WARDENS.

There has been a change in Wardens since our last report. Mr. John C. Edgar was compelled to resign on account of sickness and Mr. John E. Hoyle was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Hoyle had had no previous experience in this kind of work, but has shown a determination to learn and succeed. He has been in this position only about fourteen months, and the improvements in the physical conditions are evident.

#### LAND.

The plant consists of 215 acres of land occupying a point jutting into the bay, with a landing for vessels of small size. The land itself is not good for agriculture. Some vegetable gardens are cultivated, and the remainder is used for buildings and pasture land. The available building sites have been materially increased during the past two years by grading down a large hill south of the present prison wall, and using the material to fill in a stretch of low tide land west of the present buildings.

**BUILDINGS.**

The buildings consist of an office building outside of the wall and detached; the officers and guards' building, through which entrance to the grounds inside of the wall is made; on the north side of the enclosure is a building of two stories, used for offices of Captain of the Yard, Turnkey, etc., on the first floor; and the women's prison on the second floor. The cell blocks, four in number, occupy the south portion of the yard; on the west side is a building, two stories and basement, extending nearly across the width of the yard and containing the library, chapel, hospitals on the two upper floors, and the kitchen and general dining-rooms, tin shop and paint shop in the basement. This basement is level with the yard in the rear. Back of this, and close to it, is the furniture factory, a large three-story and basement building, well built and in fair condition, and not now much used in manufacturing. In the basement are carpenter and machine shops and laundry. Above, a part of one floor is used as a dormitory for prisoners, and on the top floor are the incorrigible cells and the execution room. A large portion of the building is practically unused. Still further back is the jute mill, one story, and adjoining warehouses, where jute bags are made and stored. These buildings are all of brick and in fairly good condition. The cell blocks have been whitewashed on the outside and the cells painted on the inside, and whitewash and paint have been used elsewhere to good effect.

The State has also twenty dwelling houses located on the hill overlooking the bay. These are rented to prison officials.

**CELLS.**

The cells are arranged in long rectangular blocks, three stories in height, from which they open out on iron balconies running all the way around each floor in the open air. There are four of these blocks, containing 496 cells. On the first floor of one is a series of rooms not originally intended for prisoners, but now crowded full. In one of these rooms more than 40 are herded together. A dormitory has been arranged in the old furniture factory for old men and short term prisoners. This accommodates about 300. The incorrigible cells on the fourth floor of the furniture factory, reached by outside steps, are dark and lack ventilation. In these cells men are sometimes kept for years. If they are unmanageable in the shop, or insane, though not bad enough to go to a State insane hospital, they are kept here.

## BAD SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The cells in the cell blocks open to the air and are not heated. They have no wash basins or toilets, and open buckets are used. No towels are furnished. These cells are small and more prisoners are crowded into them than they can properly accommodate, and thus crowded and without necessary sanitary conveniences, prisoners are locked in these cells for more than twelve hours a day.

## GENERAL HEALTH.

The whole premises are clean, and considering the construction are in good sanitary condition, as is further evidenced by the small amount of sickness. There are a number of tuberculosis cases which are isolated in a separate hospital. In another room are the paralytics and other bed-ridden cases. There is a good hospital with a physician in charge, and a drug room in connection for the general use of the sick.

## FOOD.

Prisoners say that there has been an improvement in the quantity and quality of the food served. They are now quite well satisfied with the prison fare.

## INDUSTRIES.

During the past two years, on an average of 200 men a day have been used on the grading of the south hill, preparing a site for the new cell house. The only manufacturing industry is the making of jute bags. The management of this industry is controlled by a law that ties the hands of the prison management. During the last year 1,586,750 bags have been made and are now in the warehouse unsold. The profits have amounted only to \$27,253 for the year. About 750 prisoners on an average work in the jute mill.

## DISCIPLINE.

The discipline seems to be good. There is order, general obedience, and a good spirit. The punishments are fewer and less severe than formerly. The straightjacket is sparingly used, and no cases of severe punishment have been heard of. Fewer are in the incorrigible cells. There is a good spirit among both prisoners and guards.

## HORRORS.

The terrible things about this prison are the lack of classification and the crowding together in cells. Old and young, the old-timer, who is serving his seventh to tenth term, and the boy committed for his first term associate together. The boy soon learns all about crime from his elders in crime. Close association of prisoners while locked in the same



small cell results inevitably in the worst forms of vice. To the young boy his stay here is a school of crime and wickedness, and he must surely come out much worse than he went in. Under such conditions no reform is possible, and it is not strange that men go back term after term. A boy only fourteen years old and still wearing knee pants was received at this prison to serve a fourteen-year sentence. What can be expected of him when he comes out?

## 2. STATE PRISON AT FOLSOM.

WM. H. REILLY, Warden.

### CENSUS.

The number of prisoners at Folsom on June 30th last was 1,009 men, a decrease of 36 from two years previous. The number of new prisoners committed during the two years was 541, and the number of discharged, paroled, and pardoned was 515.

### CHANGE OF WARDENS.

There has also been a change of Wardens at this prison. In February last Mr. Yell retired and was succeeded by Mr. Wm. H. Reilly, who was for a number of years sheriff of Ventura County. The Board of Prison Directors elect Wardens for a term of four years, and Mr. Yell's term having expired, a new man was elected.

### LAND.

The prison grounds proper cover about ten acres, but there are in all 483.92 acres. The land is not of good quality for agricultural purposes, and there is not much agriculture beyond the gardens, dairy, hog, and chicken ranches.

### BUILDINGS.

The main building is nearly in the form of a letter "U," but with only a part constructed. It is located in a natural amphitheater on the south bank of the American River, the opening of the "U" facing the river. The front part—the northern end of the western arm of the "U"—contains the offices and residence of the Warden. Back of this is the cell house, with the dining-room in the farther end. Over the dining-room are officers and guards' quarters. The new cell house now being built will complete the other (eastern) arm of the "U." The building is of granite, three stories high, and has a massive appearance. There are also twenty-four houses rented to officers and guards.

## POWER.

The State owns valuable water rights in the American River, and has constructed a dam with a canal conveying the water to a power plant in front of the main building at a cost for the whole, including machinery, of \$181,220. There is developed a power of about 900 nominal horsepower, of which only about 400 are used at present.

## CELLS.

The cell house is a good one, but the cells are not modern. They are of granite and too large. There are 202 cells for two prisoners, 101 cells for four prisoners, and 9 incorrigible cells. The latter are in a separate room opening off the main cell room, and are used for punishment and for the confinement of the condemned. Executions also take place in this room. The shape of the cells is not good, and too many men are confined in them. They are without toilets or wash bowls; and prisoners must buy their own towels if they have any.

## SANITATION.

The cells, being enclosed in a building, protect their occupants from cold, but the ventilation is not so good. The prisoners were clean, and general sickness was at a minimum. The hospital is on the second floor of the main part, in a room illy adapted to the purpose, and difficult of ventilation. There were but four cases there when visited.

## INDUSTRIES.

( Notwithstanding the power plant at Folsom Prison, it is used but little in the industries. The prisoners are in the main occupied in working stone. A quarry of trap rock is worked and crushed for road work. This is sold to counties under a law that leaves but little to the State. About 95 men are worked at this, and the yearly income is only about \$5,000. There is another quarry of granite which furnishes the building stone for the prison buildings and wall. Some of this is, or can be, sold. Besides the stone work, there is only the general housework of the prison. The gross income from the industries for the past year, with 992 daily average of prisoners, is \$44,282.28.

## NEW CONSTRUCTION.

Four years ago we recommended an appropriation for cells, cell house, and wall at Folsom Prison, and the legislature made an appropriation for this purpose of \$168,000. A portion of this appropriation was available July 1, 1905, and the last installment is available January 1, 1909. The site for the cell house has been graded, but no building has been done, and we do not appear to be much nearer additional cell accommodations

than we were four years ago. Better progress, however, has been made upon the wall, the south line of which is pretty well under way. At our last visit 36 men were engaged in wall construction.

There was also appropriated \$40,000 for the construction of a hospital for criminal insane, to be erected by prison labor on land of the State at Folsom Prison, but to be under the management of designated members of the State Lunacy Commission, as managers. A commanding site was selected on the hill near the dam about a third of a mile from the main building. Two years ago we reported that the site had been graded, but the work of construction had not been commenced. We can now report that the basement is up and at our last visit in July it was being covered with concrete to form the first floor. There had been expended up to July 1st the sum of \$27,289.31, leaving a balance in this appropriation of \$12,710.69 with which to finish the two remaining stories. There were 34 prisoners at work on this building in July last. The work has gone on so slowly that one of the engineers has said that he thought it would have been cheaper to have constructed the building by contract. Evidently the prisoners working on this building have shirked work to a large extent, and the superintendent has been afraid to force work out of them. Since the change in the superintendent of construction in July much more work has been done by the prisoners, who are by no means overworked, even at present. This building is being constructed, not through the Board of Prison Directors, but by the Department of Engineering and the Board of Managers for the hospital for criminal insane.

#### DISCIPLINE.

The new Warden found this prison in good state of discipline, and has maintained it. He is imbued with the spirit of humanity and a desire to make better men out of his prisoners. The discipline is firm, yet punishments are few, and a good spirit prevails among both officers and men. The straitjacket is seldom used, and then rarely for more than an hour.

#### DEFECTS.

This prison is subjected to the evils of overcrowding, but is not so bad in this particular as San Quentin; nor is there as much opportunity for prisoners to associate together. They are, however, housed in cells by twos and fours, and the opportunities for evil are, in consequence, nearly as great. The prison can do but little to make men better until there is a cell for each man.

#### OPIUM.

This drug, which for many years was the bane of both prisons, is now apparently entirely banished from both. There has been no evidence of it at either prison for a long time. It is evident that the secret ways by which it reached the prisons have been blocked.

### 3. THE PRISON SITUATION.

#### OVERCROWDED CONDITION.

In the report of this Board four years ago we had the following to say :

"The prison at San Quentin is badly overcrowded. The cell accommodations are as follows: 196 single cells, 204 cells for two men, 48 cells for three men, 48 cells for five men, and 9 rooms with capacities ranging from twenty-six to forty-five men; making a total of 505 cells and rooms in which are confined 1,451 prisoners, exclusive of females, whose cell rooms are not included in the foregoing figures. At Folsom, there are 262 cells, with a capacity of two men each, 101 cells arranged for four men each, 9 single cells for incorrigibles, and a large room with accommodations for forty-five prisoners. At this writing, there are 927 prisoners in this prison." (September, 1904.)

When that report was written the overcrowded condition of our prisons was very bad. This Board, in that report, urgently recommended appropriations to build additional cells, and the legislature in 1905 appropriated the sum of \$310,000 for "the erection and construction of additional cells \* \* \* and other purposes immediately appertaining to the carrying out of this act" at the State Prison at San Quentin; and the sum of \$168,000 for similar purposes, and for the construction of a wall at the State Prison at Folsom. The first installment of this appropriation was available July 1, 1905, and the last will be available for San Quentin Prison July 1, 1909, and for Folsom Prison January 1, 1909.

Four years have elapsed since that report was written and our prisons now contain (June 30th) 348 more men than then. We have not added one cell. If our prisons were overcrowded four years ago, what must be their condition to-day? Nothing toward the construction of new cells has been done, except the grading of the sites and the preparation of plans. We can scarcely expect to have new cells under two years from now. In the mean time the number of prisoners is growing and the conditions of overcrowding are becoming constantly worse.

#### MORE CELLS NECESSARY.

The present plans contemplate 800 new cells at San Quentin and 500 at Folsom, or a total of 1,300. There are now only 868 cells, and when these buildings are completed there will be but 2,168 cells. The number of prisoners two years from now will probably exceed 2,800. This is still far less than a cell for each prisoner. All penologists agree upon the necessity of a separate cell for each prisoner if the evils of prison life are to be abated and men made better. If we are to put our prisons upon a proper basis for remedial work, arrangements for more new cells are necessary.

## SEPARATION OF OLD AND YOUNG.

There should be a separation of the old and young. The young man in prison for the first time requires a different treatment from the old hardened criminal. He has not in most cases had the proper preparation for earning a livelihood and the making of a good citizen. It is in many cases not too late to give him that training and preparation now. He should, therefore, be committed to a separate institution built and managed upon special lines. The place for him is not a prison, but a reform school of an advanced type, where he can be taught obedience and respect for law and authority, habits of industry, and a trade by which he can earn a livelihood, and such common school education as will fit him for citizenship. In addition to this, his bad habits are broken up, good habits implanted in their stead, upon a foundation of moral principle.

## THE REFORMATORY.

This is not altogether theory. It has been tried in other states and there are to-day in this country twelve of such institutions under the name of "Reformatories." Some of these have been in operation thirty years, and have been tested thoroughly. Experience of these shows that from 60 to 75 per cent of all committed to their charge prove to be good citizens when given their freedom. The other 25 to 40 per cent are mainly mental defectives, for whom there is no hope, and which, for the safety of society, should be segregated into a humane institution and kept there during life. To such reformatories are committed young men between the ages of sixteen and thirty years who have never before been convicted of a felony, and who, in the opinion of the judge, are fit subjects for such a school. There are some within this age limit whom the judge should, in his discretion, send to State prison.

## NECESSITY FOR, IN CALIFORNIA.

There are in our prisons to-day about 800 who would have been proper subjects for a reformatory. How much better it would be for this State if young boys could be put into such an institution, rather than sent to one of our prisons to mingle with, and become victims of, some of the worst men the human race produces. As an illustration of present conditions, there is at San Quentin prison a boy who arrived there fourteen years old, under a sentence of fourteen years. At Folsom a boy eighteen years old was received on a fifty-year sentence. There are in the two prisons 303 boys under twenty-one years of age, serving various sentences. We take these boys in their young manhood, before some of them have reached the age of maturity, and put them where, when they are released, every spark of decency has been stamped out, and send them forth in all probability common criminals. We give them practically no

education nor any industrial training that will help them when they go out. In the end these men are a far greater expense to the State than would be the cost of modern methods of reform, even though but 50 per cent were brought back to honest citizenship. Both on grounds of humanity and expediency, this State should at once provide a reformatory for first offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty years.

#### WHAT SUCH A REFORMATORY SHOULD BE.

Such an institution should provide for a thousand inmates, but completed through a term of years so that much of the construction could be done by the inmates themselves. It should have not less than 500 acres of good agricultural land, so that agriculture in all its forms could be taught among its industries. The main buildings should be enclosed by a wall, which should include not less than 20 acres. Such an institution should be under the direction of a special board of managers.

#### GRADING AND MARKING PRISONERS.

Certain measures for the upbuilding of the prisoner are now employed with success in many Eastern prisons, but have not yet been adopted in our prisons. They should be put into effect immediately upon the completion of the new cells, if not before. There should be established a system of grades and merits. In the modern prison or reformatory are three grades. The prisoner enters the second or middle grade. If he does satisfactory work and his conduct is satisfactory for a given period of time he is promoted to the first grade. If, on the other hand, he rebels, refuses to work, or to do good work, or violates rules, he may be degraded to the third grade, there to remain until by good conduct and satisfactory work he earns promotion. His daily life is noted by teachers and officers, and his work with each one marked by a fixed scale and sent to the office. Promotions or degradations take place on these marks by fixed rules. These grades are distinguished by different uniforms, as gray, blue, and red or stripes. More privileges go with the higher grades and paroles can only take place from the highest grade. By this system a parole can be earned only by good work and good conduct. Self-control and industry are essential to earn a parole.

#### PAROLING PRISONERS.

Paroles should never be based on anything but impersonal records; that is, records that are made up day by day on the books of the institution. The parole is thus earned under the rules, and when thus earned should be granted. The parole board should receive no petition, listen to no appeal, nor be controlled by any outside influence. Outside "pull" should never be permitted. In some states the attempt to influence a

parole board to grant a parole is a misdemeanor and punishable by imprisonment.

Under the rules governing paroles in our prisons, there is an unmerited hardship shown to the poor friendless prisoner. Before he can be paroled the prisoner must have sufficient money to buy a suit of clothes, pay his railroad fare to the place where he wishes to go, and have \$25 left in his pocket for emergencies. He earns no money in prison and must depend on friends outside if he is to get a parole. There are in our prisons men whose prison record would entitle them to parole, and who ought to be paroled, but who can not comply with the financial requirements. Any system of paroles is wrong which has a financial requisite, unless the opportunity to earn money is given in prison. Merit alone should determine the parole.

#### PRISON AGENT.

All paroled prisoners should be under the supervision of a prison agent, whose duty it is to find places of occupation, visit the prisoner occasionally, look after his interests, see that he obeys the rules of his parole, and if not, return him to the prison. Our Board of Prison Directors now has an agent for the parole prisoners, but it has not the proper grading and merit system by which paroles are earned. They are granted by recommendation and sometimes outside influence is exerted. If a grade and merit system is adopted, and paroles are based on it, there can be no ground for any charges that paroles are granted with partiality.

#### THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

It will be readily seen that there is another link in this system and that is the sentence. If a prisoner is received on a definite sentence of a year or two years, he can violate rules, fail to work, remain in the third class, and still be discharged at the end of his term. No betterment is possible in his case, and he leaves the prison to go straight back into a life of crime. On the other hand, if he were sentenced until discharged by the rules of the prison he would have to earn a parole or remain for life. This is the ideal plan for which penalogists are working, but most states have a modified plan by which the prisoner must remain the minimum time fixed by statute as a punishment for the crime for which he was convicted, and may be kept the maximum time. In case of conviction for grand larceny the prisoner may be paroled after two years and may be kept ten years, unless he earns a parole by the rules of the prison. In case of the reformatory it requires about three years to give the education and training necessary for the best results, and rules governing paroles should not contemplate a shorter time. The modified

form is much better than the old method, and should be adopted at once, unless our legislature can see its way clear to adopt at once the ideal indeterminate sentence.

If the prisons of this State are brought to this basis we feel confident that in a few years our prisons will show a decreased population.

#### PRISON LABOR.

Occupation for prisoners is absolutely necessary for their moral and physical regeneration. Their day should be full from the time they come out of their cells in the morning until they are again locked in at night. There should be no idle time for planning mischief or for evil associations. The horrors of our prisons could be all wiped out by a well occupied day and a separate cell at night. The worst of all habits, and one which most prisoners have acquired before they reach the prison, is the habit of idleness. It is the duty of the prison to substitute in the prisoner habits of industry for his accustomed idleness, and to do this, life in prison must be somewhat strenuous. The prisoner should be required to do a full day's work, for the habit of shirking in prison will tell against him when employed outside after his parole or discharge. He either will have a wrong idea as to what constitutes a good day's work, or he will have the desire to do as little for his pay as possible. He is then an unsatisfactory employee, and finds it difficult to keep a job. Under the system of basing paroles on a marking system good work can be required to earn a parole. The time is coming also when work will be encouraged by means of wages to the prisoner, which may be paid to his family if he has one, or may be retained to start him in life again after his discharge.

The character of occupations in prison and reformatory must essentially differ. In the reformatory, education and training are of first importance, and all occupation must be with these objects in view. This is a school, and must not be expected to produce an income. On the other hand, the inmates of the prison have passed beyond the age for education, and their occupation should have as a main object the production of a revenue. However, the employment of the prisoner at such labor as will better fit him for taking his place again in society must not be lost sight of.

The labor question in our two prisons will soon become a vital one. With the stone industry at Folsom practically gone, and the market for jute bags at San Quentin very unsatisfactory, it is time now to consider plans for the future labor of our prisoners.

In our report two years ago we discussed quite fully the different systems of prison labor, and recommended for your consideration that known as the "State-Use" system, by which the prisoners are engaged in the manufacture of articles for use in the other State institutions.



This system gives a variety of occupations in a line of work which will enable the prisoner to help himself when he leaves the prison. At present we employ him at San Quentin making jute bags, and however proficient he may become, he can get no employment at that labor when discharged. We may keep him ten years, set him adrift with but \$5, knowing that he can get no work at the occupation at which we have kept him. He is unable to earn a living, and almost of necessity goes back to crime.

Again, the State-use system does not materially interfere with the employment of labor or the investment of capital outside of the prisons. The products are used by the other institutions of the State supported by taxation. Such a system will make the least interference with outside conditions.

The State Prison at Auburn, New York, furnishes the best example of a prison of this character. Here are made on state account, and sold only for use in other institutions, furniture, brass and iron beds, school desks, brooms, baskets, cloth, blankets, and other articles. During the last fiscal year the various departments made and sold products as follows:

Departments.	Prisoners Employed.	Sales.
Cabinet .....	294	\$94,370 88
Broom .....	28	12,095 79
Brass and bed .....	50	18,331 20
School furniture .....	189	139,940 78
Cloth .....	195	107,395 71
Totals .....	756	\$372,634 36

The profit on this product was \$34,344.99. There has been no trouble about selling goods, and in some of the important lines it is not possible nearly to supply the demand.

The prison at Sing Sing, New York, makes a better showing than Auburn.

Departments.	Prisoners Employed.	Sales.
Clothing .....	65	\$40,086 95
Shoe .....	90	45,637 50
Brush and mattress .....	35	24,440 79
Sash and door .....	85	19,320 17
Printing and stationery .....	54	9,840 10
Cart and wagon .....	128	129,368 59
Knitting and hosiery .....	132	69,874 80
Mat .....	75	9,373 75
Foundry .....	54	26,634 47
Miscellaneous .....	..	18,360 04
Totals .....	718	\$393,596 16

The profits on the above products were \$66,767.31. The number of prisoners is about 1,250.

Applying this system to our needs in California, we could manufacture "for the use of public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, or the political divisions thereof," institution furniture, including office desks, tables, chairs, and bedroom suites; school furniture, including desks, chairs, and apparatus; cloth, including sheeting, muslins, duck, etc., of cotton; blankets and cloth for men's clothing of wool, or in combination with cotton; clothing made up; shoes of various kinds; knitting and hosiery; foundry work, all needed castings; mattresses and brushes. To these could be added many other lines, as needed.

As stated in our previous report, the sentiment exists in California that prison-made goods should not be sold in competition with manufacturer and laborer. It has found expression in statutes enacted from time to time by which the sale of the product of the granite quarries at Folsom has been stopped, and the manufacture at San Quentin of any article for sale, except jute fabrics, is prohibited.

The extension of the State-use system will not affect the interests that brought about the enactment of these statutes; it will be beneficial to the State in producing by prison labor many articles which it is now required to buy in the open market; it will be beneficial to the prisoners in affording them training in a variety of industries and in doing away with idle time; and, as we have shown, will be in line with the general movement throughout the country.

## CHAPTER II.

## THE STATE REFORM SCHOOLS.

## 1. THE PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

C. H. DUNTON, <i>President</i> .....	Slatington.
REV. W. S. MATHEW.....	Berkeley.
E. C. VOORHEIS.....	Sutter Creek.
WM. T. RANDALL, Superintendent.	

## CENSUS.

The number of cadets in the school on June 30, 1908, was 323, and 73 additional were out on parole. The number in the school June 30, 1906, was 211, and on parole 43. The increase in the number actually present is 112, and in the number under the control of the school, 142.

## LAND.

The school owns 570 acres of land. About 100 acres are under cultivation and the remainder is hilly, considerable of it covered with brush and used for pasture and water supply. There are about 25 acres in orchard and vineyard. There are now 40 acres of alfalfa, and about 70 acres in addition were rented for hay and gardens. This last season this land was not rented on account of a decision by the Attorney General that the trustees had no power to rent land. The institution will accordingly be short of feed this year, and must buy what will cost much more than the rent of this land and the cost to the school of producing the necessary hay.

## BUILDINGS.

The main building is large and occupies a commanding position on a hill overlooking the village of Ione. It is of brick and is four stories high. It contains the administration offices, the Superintendent's residence, rooms for officers and employees, schoolrooms and dining-rooms, and kitchen for the whole institution.

At some distance on either side of the main building are two brick cottages, two stories and basement, with a central wall dividing each into two parts. They are double houses, and each part accommodates 50 boys, or 100 to each cottage.

The industrial building recently rebuilt has two stories and attic in the main part, with a rear wing of two stories.

An assembly hall, with a gymnasium underneath, has been constructed since our last report. This building is 60 feet by 114 feet, and built of concrete blocks. There has also been constructed a cold storage plant. There are also the necessary farm buildings. All of the buildings are in good condition, with the exception that a fire recently broke out in the main building and damaged it to the extent of about \$2,000. A special appropriation will be necessary to repair this building.

#### WATER AND POWER.

The supply of water for power and irrigation is taken from Sutter Creek through a ditch and mains thirteen miles in length. The water passes through two reservoirs en route. This water is muddy from mining operations above the intake, and is unfit for domestic use. Water for the latter use is taken from springs about two thirds of a mile back in the hills, and is pure. Since our last report new mains have been laid for 3,200 feet, about half the distance from the lower reservoir to the power-house.

#### SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The general health of the school has been good. There have been no deaths during the two years. There have, however, been some contagious diseases, and there is no place at all where such cases can be properly isolated and cared for. In a recent case of diphtheria, the only place for the sick boy was in the tower of the main building, where it was at times impossible to give him the attention of a nurse. A hospital is badly needed.

The general sanitary condition is good. The buildings were found clean and in good order.

#### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

This is a school and the industries are all educational. There is a department of sloyd, where elementary training is given in the use of hand and eye. Last year there were 150 boys in this department. The rebuilt trades building contains a mill for woodwork, a cabinet shop, a sloyd room, one for tinner and plumber, a blacksmith shop with accommodations for a machinist, shoe shop, a fine large printing room with fourteen windows, a laundry, photograph room, and a band room.

In addition to these, there is a tailor shop occupying two large rooms, a paint shop, a concrete mixing plant, and forms for making concrete blocks, electrical shop, brickyard, and kiln.

All of the various branches of agriculture, including dairying, butter making, hog raising, poultry raising, fattening, and slaughtering animals for meat, horticulture, and gardening, are taught. The farm produces all of the milk, butter, eggs, meat, fruit, and vegetables used by the institution. The meat supply, including mutton, pork, poultry, and much of the beef, is raised and slaughtered on the place.

The new assembly hall was built by the trades school. Sand and gravel for concrete were found near at hand. One department made the concrete blocks, others the doors, window frames, sashes, mill work, etc. The 60-foot steel trusses were made there also. Then came the laying of the concrete blocks and the construction of the building, to the laying of the slate shingles. No outside help was employed. All the work was done by the boys under direction of their instructors. The State now has a \$40,000 building built on an appropriation of \$15,000, and the boys have the experience and training acquired in its construction, and above all is the feeling of pride and satisfaction in the heart of every boy who contributed his work to the result. To each one of these boys this building stands as a monument to his skill and labor. The cold storage plant was also built by the school.

#### SCHOOLS.

The schools are in an advanced condition. There are now eight grades, in which four teachers are employed, three women and one man. They are well qualified, experienced, and are doing good work. The Assistant Superintendent is military instructor. Each cadet is in school one half day and at his trade and the regular daily routine work the other half. One half of the cadets are in school in the morning and at work in the afternoon; the other half reverse this program. Military drill is a regular daily exercise.

#### DISCIPLINE.

The military form of discipline prevails and military courtesies and salutes are observed. There is system, order, and coöperation among officers. Firmness tempered with kindness is the general rule of discipline.

In general, the atmosphere of the school, the quality of its supervision, the character and general disposition of its teachers and care-takers, are, to say the least, approximate to what should exist and be regnant in such an institution. On the other hand, the countenances and movements of the boys reveal no sullenness, but are indicative of a much more hearty acquiescence in their condition than one might expect of that number of boys of their past environment and bringing up.

#### NEEDS.

1. *Refectory building.* The increase in the number of cadets in the school on June 30th last over two years previous was more than 50 per cent, and has far exceeded our estimate. The buildings are now overcrowded. The dining-room, on the third floor before the recent fire, was too small and an overflow dining-room was improvised. Whoever

planned for a dining-room on the third floor for 300 boys to climb up to three times a day was hardly wise in his day and generation, and no such thing would be thought of now. The fire has burned this out and no effort should be made to rebuild it as before. A new refectory building should be erected, to contain a modern kitchen and dining-room large enough to accommodate 500 boys.

2. *Repair of main building.* The old building must be repaired and the space occupied by the old dining-room fitted for other purposes.

3. *New cottages.* There is a necessity to increase the housing capacity. The buildings are now overfull. New accommodations should be built along more modern lines. It is now generally agreed that the best plan is the small cottage for about 20 boys. This plan furnishes better separation and classification, and produces better results. We think provision should be made for four such cottages, two each year.

4. *Hospital.* There should also be provided a separate small hospital building.

5. *Heating plant.* The present methods of heating are unsatisfactory, and a new detached but central heating plant is needed.

In all of these buildings we believe the work should be done by the trade classes, and none of them should be built by hired labor or by contract. In all cases appropriations for materials only should be made.

## 2. WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL.

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JAMES CLARK, <i>President</i> .....	Pasadena.
WALTER LINDLEY.....	Los Angeles.
T. E. NEWLIN.....	Los Angeles.
J. P. GREELEY, Superintendent.	

### CENSUS.

The number of pupils in the school on June 30, 1908, was 276 boys and 55 girls, total 331, and 218 were out on parole. The number in the school June 30, 1906, was 256 boys and 37 girls, total 293. The increase in the number actually present is 20 boys and 18 girls, total 38, and in the number under control of the school, 41.

### LAND.

This school possesses 160 acres of land located in the suburbs of Whittier, on the Whittier division of the Pacific Electric Railway, and it is crossed by a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. This land is of the best quality, and, with irrigation, produces large crops of alfalfa and vegetables. There are now 12 acres in alfalfa and 55 acres in vegetables, roots and corn for stock, and the remainder, outside of the

building grounds, is in orchard and fruits. The farm, however, is not large enough to meet the requirements. More alfalfa is needed for the stock, and especially is it desirable to have more land for disposal of sewage.

#### BUILDINGS.

The main building is a four-story and basement structure of brick and stone. It contains the administration offices, residence of Superintendent, chapel, rooms for employees, and dormitories for six companies of boys.

In the rear is a refectory building, one story, of brick, in which are the dining-rooms and kitchen. A detached frame cottage accommodates the smaller boys. There is a trades building of brick, three stories high, which houses most of the mechanical trades. Another one-story brick building is used for the carpenter, machine, and blacksmith shops. A creamery has been added since our last report. The general farm buildings are sufficient to meet the requirements of the farm.

About three fourths of a mile from the main buildings are the buildings for the girls' school. There are two buildings of brick, two stories and basement, and an industrial building of one story.

#### WATER.

Irrigation is necessary at this farm, and the obtaining of sufficient water has been a serious problem. The State here owns 5 inches of water in the East Whittier Ditch Company, and has been able to buy some additional each year, but not enough for all needs. Since our last report two wells have been bored on the east end of the place, and the proper machinery installed for pumping one of them. These wells have developed about 65 inches of water.

#### HEALTH AND SANITATION.

About two years ago there was an epidemic of typhoid fever at the school, and there were many cases in both the boys' and girls' departments. The disease has now been effectually stamped out and the sources of contagion removed. Last winter there was a case of smallpox in the girls' school, the contagion having been brought from Oakland by the patient, who was taken down with it a few days after her arrival. Two other patients came from Oakland with the itch.

The number of deaths at the school during the two years was five from disease and none from accident. The room used for a hospital for the boys is on the fourth floor of the main building. It lacks conveniences, and is too close to the dormitories of the boys. A detached hospital building is badly needed. We found it necessary recently to criticise the care of the sick boys here. The nursing was not well done, and medicines were frequently prescribed by others than the physician in charge, even when he was on the grounds.

## INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

A bill passed the last legislature appropriating money for erecting and equipping a building for sloyd, but through some blunder this bill was lost and did not reach the Governor. This is the most important part of education at schools like this, and should be provided as soon as possible. The boys enter their trade work without the elementary preparation which sloyd or manual training would give them.

The other trade work is largely such as would develop in the work of the place. There has been no new building during the past year, so no opportunity for training in the building trades has been presented. The work in the other trades has been only incidental to the work of keeping up and running the place.

The farm is a model. Neatness and system prevail and good results are obtained. The dairy herd has a fine strain of Holsteins, and sufficient butter is now made to meet the demands of the institution. There is a good poultry department, and a large number of hogs are raised. The farm, however, is preëminently a fruit farm. The citrus crop last year was large and brought good returns. There are 950 orange and 450 lemon trees. Besides, there are numbers of peach, apricot, walnut, olive, fig, and plum trees. There is a green house and a florist. General farming, dairying, gardening, horticulture, and floriculture are therefore taught to a large number of boys.

At the girls' school general housework, cooking, laundering, and sewing are taught. In most of these lines there is nothing done except what the needs of the school demand. The housework is done and the instruction is incidental. In the sewing-room much time is given to making cheap shirts for the boys' department.

## SCHOOLS.

There are four schools for the boys and one for the girls. The boys' schools are fairly well graded, but that is impossible in the one girls' school.

The schools are in session six hours each day. Each pupil spends a half day in school and a half day at work, except about 50 smaller boys, who are in school all day. Some are in school in the morning, others in the afternoon. Each teacher has two different schools during the day. There are in reality then seven schools for boys and two for girls. The smaller boys are in school all day because no mechanical training is provided for them.



## DISCIPLINE.

This Board was requested by the Governor, in July, 1908, to investigate charges of lax discipline in this school. The following is taken from our report upon the completion of such investigation, made to the Governor at that time:

"The act creating 'The Whittier State School' declares 'that the Board of Trustees shall be a body corporate and politic \* \* \* to receive, hold and use moneys or other property held in trust for the use, and by the authority, of the State of California, and to control, manage, and direct the several trusts committed to them respectively.' (Section 3.) This Board of Trustees has not always acted as a corporate body owing to marked incompatibility of temper and a lack of understanding of their duties and their authority to act only as a Board and not as individuals.

"The act further declares that the 'Board shall make all needful rules and regulations concerning their meetings and the modes of transacting their business.' (Section 7.) We find a lack of care in preserving full and complete records of all matters pertaining to the business of these meetings. Too great care can not be exercised in preserving the details of all such transactions.

"The act further prescribes that the Trustees shall 'control, manage, and direct the several trusts committed to them respectively, including the organization, government, and discipline of all officers, employees, and other inmates of said institution.' (Section 3.) We find that the organization of the school is by no means as complete and systematic as it should be; the thorough organization of good business management is wanting here.

"The Board is required to appoint the several officers of the institution and to prescribe their duties. (Section 9.) Such appointments have not, in all cases, been sufficiently considered, and there has been a marked failure to prescribe the duties of officers. \* \* \*

"The law states that the Board shall see 'that strict discipline is maintained' in the school. (Section 7.)

"A great mass of evidence was introduced to show that the discipline of the staff, as well as that of the school, is confused and loose. There is a lack of system and definiteness of responsibility, and *esprit de corps*. There has been no such thing as frequent and regular meetings of the Superintendent with his staff of officers and teachers, and, as a consequence, there is a decided lack of team work. \* \* \* The military training and discipline are not good. There is a lack of proper company drills and setting up exercises. There is a failure on the part of the major and captains to work together in harmony, captains having even refused to obey the orders of the major."

## NEEDS.

1. The two 75-horsepower boilers have been in use eighteen years. They are now in such condition that one or both may fail at any time. Further, with the additional power now required, they are insufficient. We recommend the installation of a new boiler of 125-horsepower.

2. The school is in need of a hospital. There are now no adequate accommodations for sick cases, and with an epidemic the results might be serious. This might also have connected a receiving cottage, where boys could be placed for observation on arrival. During the last year itch and smallpox were brought in by those committed. The physician should have every boy under his observation long enough to determine whether he needs medical or surgical treatment before he is placed in school or at work.

3. There should be constructed without delay a building for manual training, or sloyd. There is now no proper mechanical training for small boys, and many older ones need this elementary training.

4. At least one cottage to accommodate 20 to 25 boys should be constructed. At present the dormitory plan is used, the boys being crowded into five large dormitories. This system does not produce the best results. The cottage will be more like the family.

5. To equip boys for the printing trade to-day, a linotype is necessary. This school has been asking for one for the past four years, and we believe that it would be profitable to provide one.

### 3. THE SYSTEM IN GENERAL.

#### DEFECTIVE LAWS.

In our last report we called attention to the defects in the laws governing the two State reform schools as follows: "Two bills providing for the classification of the cadets in the reform schools, one applying to each school, were introduced in the last legislature, but only the one applying to Whittier School became a law. At present, therefore, no boys over sixteen years of age, who are accused or convicted of crime, can be received at Whittier; but the bill providing that no boy under sixteen should be committed to Preston School failed of passage. The result has been to place a limit on Whittier School, and none on Preston School. Consequently, Preston School has had a higher average of attendance than was expected, and Whittier has had a lower." (See page 47.)

The last legislature took no action upon this matter, and the defect still remains uncorrected. Since the last report was written Preston School has increased its population 112 boys, and Whittier School only 20. Appropriations were made on a basis of an even increase in the two schools. As a result, Preston School is short of funds and a deficit will probably be created to meet the maintenance for this fiscal year. If the cadets in these two schools are to be classified on an age basis, then the Preston law should be amended to exclude commitments of boys under sixteen years of age. This Board has heretofore favored a classification on the basis of age, the older boys to be sent to Preston School and the younger to Whittier School, but the Boards of Trustees of each of these schools, and also many of the judges of our superior courts, prefer that these schools shall cover identically the same ground, leaving it to the discretion of the court to which school the boy shall be committed. This Board will now recede from its former position and yield to the opinion of these other officers, who have to deal more directly with the problem.

At any rate, the present condition is very unsatisfactory, and the age limit should be fixed for Preston School or removed from Whittier School.

The new Whittier School law was also defective, in that it did not provide for the retention of boys committed under the age of sixteen years, beyond that age, or for their transfer to Preston School. As the law now stands, the boy must be released at sixteen years of age, whether he is fitted for it or not. A boy, therefore, fifteen and a half years of age could, under this law, only be kept in Whittier six months—too short a time for any good to be accomplished.

In the revision of these laws, the causes for and methods of commitment should be made the same for both schools. At present, any such boys as have been found guilty of crime can be committed to Preston School, while to Whittier School can be committed also incorrigibles, truants, delinquents and dependents, under the juvenile court law. The law governing Preston School should be so amended as to make the causes for, and methods of, commitment the same as now prevail in the Whittier School law.

#### THE COMMITMENT.

All commitments should be until the boy is twenty-one years of age. No other commitment should be allowed. It is not expected that any boy will remain in the school longer than from two to four years, and nearly all are out in less than four years. But the power to keep the boy until twenty-one years of age acts as an incentive to good behavior to earn a parole before he is twenty-one years of age. This is one of the strongest elements in effecting a reformation. It is in the nature of an indeterminate sentence.

#### THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

The second element in effecting reformation is education and training. This means such education in books as the boy is capable of, and, in addition, such training in an industrial trade as will fit him to earn his living when he is released.

During the past two years, our two reform schools have done good school work and, in the main, good industrial work. There is, however, one sad deficiency at Whittier School; the primary work, the root of it all, is lacking. There is no elementary "manual training," or "sloyd."

#### THE PAROLE.

The third element essential in working reformation in the boy is the parole. When he is supposed to be fitted to earn an honest living, he is found a place to work and is placed on parole. An agent of the school

visits him, assists and guides him until he is established. This supervision may continue until the boy is twenty-one years old. In the past, this is where our work of reformation has most largely broken down. There was no agent to look after and supervise the boys. A boy was placed on parole; he stayed or not, just as he liked, and in a short time the school authorities did not know where he was or what he was doing. Probably he had fallen and the work on him was all lost. During the last two years we have been trying to correct this defect, and now a parole agent is employed at each school. Preston School has 73 boys on parole, and Whittier School has 218 boys and girls on parole. The work of supervising paroles can not be well done by one agent at Whittier. He can not visit his charges once a year, and he should see them three or four times a year. Another parole officer should be employed at Whittier. Two are needed. It is undoubtedly true that a large number of the 218 on parole from Whittier School can not now be found at all. It goes without saying that the parole agent for this work should be chosen with the utmost care.

The girls need the watchful care of the parole officer far more than the boys. The girl has a weaker organization and has more temptations. The struggle to earn a living is harder. It is difficult to train a girl to-day so that she can earn a living in a manner that conforms to her tastes and desires. In this State, girls are not content to go out to domestic labor. They are unwilling to put themselves down to the level, they say, of Chinese labor. On the other hand, the employer treats them with indifference and neglect.

#### A SEPARATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

We have made provision for the girls only at the Whittier School. They should be away by themselves. They ought not to be in connection with a boys' school, nor even in proximity. In the first place, the girls, being smaller in number, are secondary in importance. The boys' department receives first consideration, and frequently the girls do not receive the consideration due them. Again, it must be remembered that the majority of girls are committed for immorality, and the presence of a boys' school in close proximity is not conducive to reformation in this difficult matter. Even with apparently the best of precautions, notes are passed between boys and girls, one another's names are learned, and love escapades planned.

The remedy for these evils is a separate girls' school. If centrally located and properly managed as a separate school for girls, there would be many more commitments than are now made to Whittier. We certainly have girls in the State who need reformation, and it is our duty to provide the best for them.

We believe such a girl's school should be under a board of managers composed largely, if not wholly, of women. There should be no large

building. The girls should live in small cottages, arranged for not more than 15 girls besides the family manager, bringing conditions as near home life as possible.

#### COTTAGES.

We believe the large dormitory plan is a bad feature, even in a boys' school. The cottage plan is now superseding the dormitory everywhere. The new institutions of this character, building to-day, provide cottages for not more than 20. We believe that at each of our boys' schools all future additions should be by model small cottages. Small cottages are even now needed at both schools to relieve the crowded condition. If the girls are removed and provided for elsewhere, the two cottages now occupied by them at Whittier would serve this purpose there.

There is a limit beyond which a reform school should not increase in numbers. That limit is reached when the superintendent can not give personal attention to more, and it is a question whether that number is not about reached now. The prime object of the reform school is to reform bad boys and turn out men. To overcrowd it is to defeat this object and bring upon the State economic loss.

The State Reformatory, if one is established, will take some of the older boys now sent to these schools, to the advantage of all concerned.

#### NEW BUILDINGS.

In providing for new buildings, we believe the legislature should only appropriate sufficient to buy the raw materials. These schools are industrial schools, and they should construct their own buildings, as Preston School has been doing the last two years.

## CHAPTER III.

## 1. THE STATE HOSPITALS.

## STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

JAMES N. GILLET, <i>President</i> .....	Governor.
C. F. CURRY.....	Secretary of State.
U. S. WEBB.....	Attorney General.
N. K. FOSTER, M.D.....	Secretary State Board of Health.
F. W. HATCH, M.D.....	General Superintendent of State Hospitals.

In the absence of the Governor from Sacramento the secretary of the State Board of Examiners acts in his place. When the Attorney General is absent the Assistant Attorney General acts in his place.

The State Commission in Lunacy was created in 1887, and has a general jurisdiction over the State Hospitals for Insane and of the Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children. Its offices are in the State Capitol at Sacramento.

## 1. STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

C. M. KENISTON, <i>President</i> .....	Stockton.
N. F. PICKLE, <i>Vice-President</i> .....	Sonora.
J. C. THOMPSON.....	Stockton.
F. J. DIETRICH.....	Stockton.
C. D. FONTANA.....	Copperopolis.

FRED P. CLARK, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

## CENSUS.

The number of patients in this hospital on June 30, 1908, was 1,239 men, and 654 women; total, 1,884, and 133 more were out on parole. The increase over the number in the hospital two years previous was 65, including those then held for Agnews Hospital, but which are now a part of the population of Stockton Hospital. The number duly committed during the two years was 917.

## LAND.

The site where the present buildings are located in the city of Stockton, consists of 114 acres, most of which is occupied by the buildings and ornamental grounds. The farm, about two miles northwest of the present buildings, consists of 520 acres. There is also a cemetery of 13 acres.

The farm, purchased three years ago, comprises a variety of good soils and is being brought into a good state of cultivation. This year about \$4,000 worth of potatoes have been grown, enough probably to supply the hospital for the coming year. Three hundred tons of grain hay have been grown and cut, and 100 tons of alfalfa. This is the first year for the alfalfa, which will give increased crops in succeeding years. The dairy herd has now grown to 125 cows, of which 90 are now being milked. The dairy products last year were valued at \$11,770. A general orchard has been planted. The necessary garden vegetables were produced. A poultry plant has been operated with success.

#### FARM BUILDINGS.

The new dairy barn, for which an appropriation of \$2,500 was granted by the last legislature, has been completed, the work being done mainly by patients, with the result that a building worth \$6,000 has been constructed with this appropriation. The old buildings on the farm were of little value.

#### HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

The buildings for hospital use are four in number, one for women, two for men, and one for commissary department, rooms for employees, and a Chinese ward in the attic. The first three buildings are four stories high, counting attics, which are used for patients. They belong to the old plan now being rapidly discarded in the treatment of the insane, but otherwise are in fair condition. With appropriations made by the last legislature new bathtubs and plumbing are being put in, and a new heating system installed to take the place of common stoves heretofore used. The lighting is by natural gas, there being gas wells on the premises. The safety of patients in case of a fire in such buildings is doubtful, although a fairly good fire-fighting system is provided.

#### COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

The purchase and handling of supplies devolves upon the Steward, who, in an institution of this size, is a very important officer. We believe that in this hospital the quality of supplies furnished is carefully looked after, and goods promptly returned that are not up to the contract stipulation. Unless a Steward is well informed and honest, there is opportunity for fraud upon the State in this department.

#### THE MEDICAL STAFF.

In addition to the Superintendent, there are four assistant physicians, one of whom is a woman. These physicians, with one exception, have been in their present place for a number of years. They possess both qualification and experience.

## METHODS OF TREATMENT.

An appropriation of \$55,000 was made by the last legislature for a building for treatment of patients by hydrotherapy. This building has been commenced. Until it is completed and installed, insanity can not be treated here by modern methods and appliances.

## THE WARDS.

There are now 49 wards, being an average of 38.4 patients to a ward. Some of the wards have a less number and some as many as 60. About 140 patients in the male department and about 50 in the female department are sleeping in the halls on the floors. The rooms are crowded full with beds. The wards were clean and in good condition. Most of the wards and rooms have been renovated since our last report. Painting, kalsomining, and general repair work are going on most of the time somewhere throughout the buildings.

## CARE OF PATIENTS.

There were, on June 30th, 72 male attendants and 43 female attendants. In the male department there was an average of 17.25 patients for each attendant, and in the female department an average of 14.97 patients for each attendant. These attendants care for patients day and night. Some are on night duty only. Those on day duty work thirteen hours a day and retire to their wards, and are subject to call during the night. They have a half day off each week. Many of the attendants have seen long service. One has been there forty-five years, another thirty-eight years, and many more over thirty years. The wages for men are \$40 to \$55 per month, women \$32 to \$50 per month. These attendants are drawn from the general population, and have the average intelligence, sympathy, and humanity. Many of them have had the same patients for years, know them, and have an interest in them. There has been improvement in the dietary of patients. There is now a larger supply of eggs and milk, though the latter is yet very much too small. The meat is especially good, and good grades of groceries are purchased. The kitchens are large and well regulated, and, in the main, the food is well prepared.

## NEEDS.

1. The buildings are now lighted by natural gas. It is proposed to put in an electric lighting plant instead of the gas, the dynamo to be run by engine fed by the natural gas. It is estimated that the amount of gas now consumed for lighting purposes would be sufficient to run the dynamo, and, in addition, supply the present kitchen in the men's department with gas for cooking, instead of the coal now used. The range at



the female department is now run by gas, and is very satisfactory. If there is sufficient gas for both the dynamo and the range in the men's department, this improvement would be a decided economy, and at the same time furnish much better and more satisfactory light for the buildings.

2. A building should be constructed at the farm for the convalescent patients. This will permit the removal from the present hospital to the farm of hopeful cases, where the opportunity for outdoor exercise and removal from the present surroundings will be a great benefit to this class of patients. The Board of Managers proposes one building for both sexes. It is a question whether two buildings, one for each sex, would not be better.

3. There should also be buildings erected at the farm for low-grade patients, similar to the plan now in use at the Mendocino Hospital. Such buildings would be cheap, and could probably be built from the contingent fund.

4. There is now a laundry at the male and another at the female department. They are both old. The Superintendent desires to consolidate these into one laundry and install new machinery.

5. At present, the water tanks supplying the buildings with water are placed in towers connected with the buildings. The Superintendent desires to erect independent towers outside and place the water tanks in these. If the hospital buildings were to remain permanently on this location this improvement would probably be desirable. This institution is now too closely surrounded by residences, and getting into town is too easy, to permit the giving of patients the liberty they should receive. The Board of Managers ought, at an early date, to lay out a general plan for new hospital buildings at the farm, and then conform all construction hereafter to these plans, building first for such classes as can be more readily cared for at the farm. With such end in view, it is not wise to expend much money on the present site, but look forward to a complete change of location in the course of eight to ten years. The present site of the hospital is valuable city land, and would net the State considerable money, and it is now undesirable as a location for a State insane hospital.

## 2. NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

### BOARD OF MANAGERS.

EMMETT H. PHILLIPS, <i>President</i> .....	Sacramento.
RICHARD BELCHER.....	Marysville.
H. M. MEACHAM.....	Napa.
THOMAS B. DOZIER.....	San Francisco.
J. H. STEVES.....	St. Helena.
ELMER E. STONE, M.D., Medical Superintendent.	

### CENSUS.

The number of patients in the Napa State Hospital June 30, 1908, was 1,018 men, and 754 women; total, 1,772, and 66 more were out on parole. There has been an increase during the past two years of 124 men and 98 women, total increase 222, and in addition an increase of 23 on parole. The number duly committed during the two years was 809.

### LAND.

This hospital has now about 1,800 acres of land, only about 800 acres of which is agricultural land. The remainder is used for water supply and pasture. There was purchased since our last report a tract of 120 acres for water supply. The land extends to tide water on the Napa River, and includes considerable bottom land. Some of this will have to be reclaimed before it will be of any use. The market value of the crops raised last year exceeds \$38,000, of which the largest items were milk, butter, apples, eggs, and pork, in the order named. The above estimate, however, includes all things produced in the farm department. For instance, the hay cut and feed grown are included, though afterwards fed to stock, and reappear in milk, butter, eggs, pork, and poultry.

### FARM BUILDINGS.

There are the necessary farm buildings, and they are in good condition. There is also a good creamery.

### HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

The main building of brick is three stories high, and contains 30 wards, besides administration offices and rooms for officers. This building was expensive in its construction. It has been thoroughly overhauled during the last few years, and with new plumbing, toilets, and walls, and woodwork refinished, it is now in good condition.

There are two brick cottages for 30 patients each, one for male and one for female. A group of cottages for male patients has just been completed. These are one-story high and of brick made on the premises. The plan is a central building with large sitting-room, and behind which

is a large dining-room. They are large enough to accommodate 200 patients. Upon each side of this sitting room and about forty feet away, are two cottages for dormitories, with attendant's room, clothes room, toilet, and bathroom. Each of these cottages will accommodate 50 patients. This group of buildings is now ready to receive 100 male patients. It is proposed later to build two more of these dormitory cottages back of the first two, with corridors connecting with the rear end of the dining-room. These will accommodate another hundred patients.

The kitchen is a separate building in the rear of the main building. The walls of this building are apparently good, but the general condition is bad. The commissary building is nearly new, of brick, and in good condition. The buildings are lighted by electricity.

The question of water has been in recent years a serious one. Water has been so scarce that during the summer and fall months the toilets could not be flushed during the day, and but little water was available for irrigation. To meet the question two appropriations have been made, aggregating \$91,000. A reservoir site was procured back in the hills and a dam 56 feet high by about 450 feet long has been constructed, making a reservoir of about 125,000,000 gallons' capacity. This will, it is believed, hereafter solve the problem.

This reservoir was built under the direction of the State Department of Engineering. Our Secretary has inspected the work and pronounces it well done. The patients contributed much labor in the work.

#### THE MEDICAL STAFF.

In addition to the Superintendent, there are four assistant physicians, one of whom is a woman. There have been some changes in the medical staff during the past year. There is held every morning, Sundays and holidays excepted, a staff clinic, where all important cases are considered and the combined opinion of what course is best for the patient is obtained. Before this staff clinic also come cases for discharge, especially when requests are made by the patient or relatives and there is doubt about the patient's condition warranting a discharge. Before this staff a patient can be brought at any time for reexamination.

#### METHODS OF TREATMENT.

More than two years ago, when new plumbing was being installed, a system of baths and massage rooms was installed. In these, the method of treatment known as hydrotherapy has been tested, with very satisfactory results. Patients who have not slept for days upon arrival have been put through this treatment, and after two hours have been asleep and have continued to make up lost sleep. That, with a cleaning out of the system, frequently results in a cure. A new building for treatment purposes is now being constructed, which will be thoroughly equipped for treatment of patients.

## THE WARDS.

There are in all thirty-two wards, being an average of over 55 patients to the ward. Some of the wards have as many as 80 patients. In March last there were in one corridor of Ward A, about 12 by 40 feet in size, 18 patients, of whom 13 were on the floor. On the female side, one ward had 57 patients, of whom 18 were sleeping on the floor. Another had 54 patients, of whom 24 were sleeping on the floor. In another ward there were 64 patients, with 24 on the floor. The normal capacity of these wards is 36, 30, and 40 patients, respectively. The excess in these three wards amounted to 69 patients. While these wards were the worst, all wards were badly overcrowded. Two patients were on the floor even in the male receiving ward. This number has since largely increased, and now there are about 250 sleeping on the floor. This means that ticks filled with straw are placed on the floor in the day corridors for beds at night. During the day these patients are crowded in the corridors, which are too small for their accommodation. This treatment of people who are confined, because they are sick and for the safety of the community, is a shame.

## CARE OF PATIENTS.

Since our last report, there have been charges of abuse of patients by attendants. One male patient died from the effects of injuries received on the wards. The Superintendent at once discharged the attendants implicated and caused their arrest and trial. They were acquitted by the jury, on the ground that the injuries were accidental in restraining a refractory patient.

On June 30th there were 65 male and 50 female attendants. In the male department there was an average of 15.67 patients to each attendant, and in the female department an average of 15.01 patients to each attendant. Eleven of these attendants are on night duty, and the others sleep on the wards and are subject to call during the night. On every visit we find the wards clean and in good condition. The patients seem to be receiving as good care as the crowded condition will permit. On pleasant days, which is much of the time, nearly all patients are out of doors on the grounds, both morning and afternoon. A few patients only are in restraint.

## DIETARY.

The old, out of date, and bad condition of the kitchen does not permit of preparing the food in the best way. The following is a sample bill of fare for dinner, prepared without any knowledge that an inspection would be made that day: Soup, fish, potatoes, boiled rice, bread and butter, tea and milk. The pay patients were given in addition, beefsteak, cauliflower, and turnips. This was on Friday, the only day in the week on which fish is served.

## NEEDS.

1. The overcrowded condition should in some way be met, either by a transfer of patients to Agnews, or by the erection of additional cottages. The increase in the number received at both Napa and Stockton has been much larger, because Agnews Hospital was not able to receive any patients.

2. The kitchen should be renovated and refurnished. The old furniture is mostly worn out and should be replaced. The general conditions are unsanitary.

3. It will now be necessary to install a larger pipe line to bring down the water from the new reservoir. It will come down in the creek bed to the lower reservoir, but the old water pipes are but four-inch and insufficient. A new and larger pipe line should be laid from the lower reservoir to the hospital, and a system of distribution provided.

## 3. AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

J. K. WILSON, <i>President</i> .....	San Francisco.
F. H. BANGS, M.D.....	San Jose.
T. S. MONTGOMERY.....	San Jose.
DAVID RUTHERFORD.....	Oakland.
EDWARD WHITE.....	Watsonville.

LEONARD STOCKING, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

## CENSUS.

The number of patients on June 30, 1908, was 419 men and 293 women, total 712, and 47 more were out on parole. There is a decrease from the number two years previous of 58. The number committed during the two years was but 38. The inability of the hospital to receive patients, owing to the destruction of its buildings, accounts for the few commitments. The commitments made were on account of some special reason for sending them to this hospital.

## LAND.

The farm consists of 326 acres. The land is low and the quality not very good. It is equipped with a good poultry plant, which has been very successful, producing during the past year 10,257 dozens of eggs, and 3,445 pounds of poultry for table use. There is a dairy of 42 cows, which have shown a very high milk record.

## FARM BUILDINGS.

The farm house is a good one of wood, and has been the only dwelling house for physicians and officers during the past two years. Some repairs were put upon it, and its condition is now very good. The stock barns and poultry buildings are all in good condition.

## HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

The temporary barracks have been moved to make room for the new buildings, but must be occupied for some time to come. The new buildings are under way. The bakery and commissary are completed, but not occupied, as it is impracticable to use them until the kitchen between these two buildings is completed. The three, commissary, kitchen, and bakery, form the rear row of the central group, are built on the same grade, separated about fifty feet, and connected by cement platforms, so that a car can be run from the north end of the commissary through all three buildings to the south end of the bakery. About forty feet in front of the kitchen on the same grade there is a building containing dining-rooms for attendants and officers, with lavatory and reception room on the first floor, and sleeping rooms for employees on the second floor. This building is nearly finished. The three buildings have been built from old brick laid in cement mortar and covered with cement plaster. The dining hall is reinforced concrete.

At some distance in front of the dining-room will be another row of three buildings. The center, the treatment building, is not yet commenced. On either side, properly separated but connected by corridors, are the receiving buildings, one for male and one for female patients. These are to be of two stories and are under construction. The buildings for men will extend in a semicircle around the north end of the yard, and those for women in the same manner around the south end, six of each. None of these will be over two stories high, and each will be constructed with special reference to the class of patients to occupy it. Six of these are now under contract and will probably be completed by January 1st. There are now also under construction four other buildings on avenues extending to the rear of the kitchen, for the chronic cases. These will be provided with yards extending still farther to the rear, and the patients in these buildings will never come in contact with those in the front buildings. The complete plan calls for twenty-three new buildings, of which fourteen ought to be ready soon after January 1st next, and the others should be pushed as rapidly as possible. It is then capable of enlargement by other cottages extending to the rear. All of these buildings except the service buildings first mentioned are of reinforced concrete. The general plan is an excellent one, on the so-

called "cottage system," which is now recognized as the best. It provides classification and facilities for treatment which will place it among the advanced hospitals for insane in this country.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

Four artesian wells furnish water. This is pumped into four tanks of 15,000 gallons each, placed on a steel tower about 84 feet high. Water issues from one of these wells at a temperature of eighty degrees.

#### THE COMMISSARY.

The commissary department has been badly pushed during the work of rebuilding. Like all other departments, it had to take temporary quarters and do the best it could. The efficiency with which the supplies have been handled during these trying times is highly commendable.

#### THE MEDICAL STAFF.

As new patients have not been received since the destruction of the old buildings, there has been less medical work required. The patients now there are generally chronic cases, for whom little medical work can be done, except to keep them in general good health. This has been good during the past two years. Considering the fact that the housing is in temporary wooden buildings without plaster, more or less open, the general health is remarkably good. Two physicians, besides the Superintendent, constitute the medical staff.

#### THE WARDS.

The temporary buildings are in the form of the letter "H," with the dining-room in the central part and two wards on each end. There are two of these buildings, one for males and one for females. An extension has provided another ward, so that in all there are but ten wards for 712 patients. The wards are badly crowded. What little day room is in use is obtained by moving the beds up toward one end of the ward, and thus clearing a small space at the other end. There are also provided at the ends of the wards a few single rooms. One of the wards is composed largely of single rooms. The wards have always been found in a clean condition.

#### CARE OF PATIENTS.

There were last year 52 attendants, an average of 13.69 patients to each attendant. Fortunately for the attendants here, they have a separate building in which they sleep, and are not molested during the night, the night attendants looking after the night work. The patients are out of doors every day that the weather will permit, and, with band concerts and baseball games, have been entertained.

The kitchen department has been moved the second time, but is still in good service. While the facilities for preparing food are not extra, yet the varieties of food and the manner of preparation have been fairly good. The food is sent out from the kitchen to the two main dining-rooms. The working men have a special dining-room near the kitchen.

Considering all the circumstances, the patients at Agnews have fared much better than we had reason to expect.

#### NEEDS.

The appropriation made by the last legislature will not be sufficient to rebuild this hospital in the manner desired. The State here has a great opportunity to make an advance in the care and treatment of insane, and we believe it is unwise and false economy to cut short what is actually needed to complete this hospital according to the excellent plans prepared.

### 4. MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

#### BOARD OF MANAGERS.

W. A. FOSTER, <i>President</i> .....	Willits.
GEORGE D. CLARK.....	San Francisco.
A. J. FAIRBANKS.....	Willits.
E. B. MARTINELLI.....	San Rafael.
JOHN L. McNAB.....	Ukiah.

E. W. KING, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

Location, three miles southeast of Ukiah. Post office, Talmage.

#### CENSUS.

The number of patients in this hospital on June 30, 1908, was 578 men and 256 women, total 834, and 12 more were out on parole. The increase for the two years was 95 men and 41 women, total 136. The number duly committed during the two years was 481.

#### LAND.

The hospital owns 880 acres of land, of which 450 acres is mountain land and valuable for water rights, 130 acres is in the building site and gardens surrounding, and 300 acres in the ranch. The latter now contains 75 acres of alfalfa, and the product this year was 275 tons; also a poultry plant producing last year 8,841 dozen eggs, valued at \$2,225. The dairy now numbers 50 cows and contains a good strain of Holsteins. The milk product last year amounted to 35,744 gallons, valued at \$5,361. The total products of the farm last year were valued at \$20,563.89.



## FARM BUILDINGS.

The dairy barn is now old, unsanitary, and not large enough to accommodate the present dairy, and which must be constantly increased to meet the needs.

## HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

The main building is of brick, three stories in height, and contains the administration offices, rooms for officers, amusement hall, kitchen, and dining-room for officers and attendants, Steward's office and storeroom, and eight wards for patients. This building is now in very good condition.

A new cottage, two stories in height, has been built since our last report, and will accommodate about 60. It is not yet used because there is no money to employ help. The floor above is also divided into single rooms and is used as a convalescent cottage for women. There are now about 30 women on this floor. In the rear has been arranged baths for hydrotherapy, but they have not yet been used on account of lack of water. The appliances installed here are of the best.

Another cottage two stories high, similar to the one just described, is under construction. It is of reinforced concrete. The iron reinforcement being put in this building is more than we have ever seen put into a building of this size, and we believe an unnecessary amount is being used, which will considerably augment the cost of the building. This building, when completed, will be used for convalescent men and will accommodate about 75. The last legislature appropriated \$30,000 for this building, but from present appearances, the cost will exceed the appropriation.

Another building two stories in height, of wood, is also under construction. This building will contain 20 rooms for employees in the Steward's department. It is being built from the contingent fund.

## THE TENT CAMP.

This camp is located in an enclosure of about one acre, surrounded by a wire fence eight feet high. It was originally planned for male tuberculous cases, but has been extended to include paralytics and other chronics. The tents have mainly been displaced by wooden pavilions, cheaply built, but neat in appearance. This camp now accommodates about 100 patients and has cost for construction only about \$6,000, with hot and cold water, steam heat, and connections with main sewer. A new octagonal pavilion for a day room has recently been constructed, which materially adds to the convenience of patients. This tent camp is the cheapest and one of the most satisfactory plants for patients in this State, and should be extended and imitated at other hospitals.

## WATER.

A water supply is obtained from the mountains, and heretofore has been used both for the domestic supply and for power. The latter was generated by a Pelton wheel, located in the power building, and the water passing through this wheel went into the main sewer, flushing it out and assisting in the operation of the septic tanks, and was then used to irrigate alfalfa land. This power has been sufficient in the past to operate the laundry machinery, the cold storage and ice plant, the sewing machines, and the electric light plant. The water, however, is now short and the irrigation especially has suffered this season. When the main building was constructed water tanks were placed in two towers, one on each end. Those have proved dangerous and have been torn out. A new steel tower has been constructed, supporting a steel tank holding 100,000 gallons of water, the top of the tank being 135 feet high.

## MEDICAL STAFF.

In addition to the Superintendent, there are two assistant physicians. No female physician has yet been employed at this hospital.

## WARDS.

There are seven male and four female wards. There is an average of about 76 patients to each ward, and the largest ward has 110 patients. These wards are all overcrowded, the beds being placed in the dormitories as thick as they can be put in. Beds are also placed in the outside corridors. In the male wards we counted 50 beds, and in the female wards 25 beds, placed where beds ought not to be, and where it was never intended they should be.

## CARE OF PATIENTS.

There were on June 30th 27 male attendants and 13 female attendants, including one male and one female night watch. In the male department there was an average of 21.41 patients to each attendant, and in the female department there was an average of 19.69 patients to each attendant. These attendants sleep on the wards at night, and there are no night attendants. If patients need any help during the night, it must be given by the day attendants. There is a night watch on each side, making regular rounds. Filthy patients must in general lie in their filth until the day attendants are up in the morning. All of our other hospitals provide night attendants, who clean up filthy patients whenever needed during the night. It should be done here, but has not been done because the salary fund is not large enough to pay for more attendants.

## DIETARY.

The kitchen is a one-story room in the basement, but above ground, and is only about 27 by 36 feet. In this must be cooked food for nearly 1,000 people. It can not be done properly. The dietary, however, is better than might be expected. Enough is served, but more variety might be appreciated.

## NEEDS.

1. One of the first needs is water, *more water*. This might be easily obtained. A creek running most of the year flows by the premises. By the purchase of 60 acres, a water right could be secured. This land would also be a desirable addition to the premises. The gardens have suffered severely this year for lack of sufficient water for irrigation, and the additional water would soon pay for itself in increased products.

2. *Enlargement of kitchen*. The Superintendent has a plan for an addition on to the side of the present kitchen, which would double its present size and give top ventilation for the escape of steam and odors. This plan will solve the problem of enlargement and make a modern kitchen with a minimum of expense.

3. *New laundry machinery*. The present laundry machinery has been in use a long time and is out of repair. It is also inadequate now to do the work required.

4. *A new dairy barn*. The present dairy barn is old and unsanitary. It is also too small for present needs.

5. *A new cottage*. To provide for the increase of patients, a new cottage will be required. It will probably be best to make this proposed cottage a receiving and treatment building for both sexes, removing to it the treatment apparatus now installed in the new women's building. This apparatus would answer for both sexes and save duplication. The two new cottages are just as badly needed for convalescent cottages.

6. *More attendants*. The appropriation for salaries should provide for a material increase in the number of attendants. The number of patients to each attendant is larger at this hospital than at any other of our State hospitals; and, in addition, several night attendants should be provided.

## 5. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

### BOARD OF MANAGERS.

E. P. CLARKE, <i>President</i> .....	Riverside.
GEORGE L. HASSON.....	Los Angeles.
H. MCPHEE.....	Santa Ana.
FRANCIS M. PARKER.....	Los Angeles.
H. B. WILSON.....	Redlands.

E. SCOTT BLAIR, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

Station and post office, Patton.

### CENSUS.

The number of patients in the hospital on June 30, 1908, was 657 men and 373 women, total 1,030, and there were 69 more out on parole. The increase over the number in the hospital two years previous was 141. The number duly committed during the two years was 786.

### CHANGE OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

On September 1st there was a change of Superintendents, Dr. A. P. Williamson retiring, and Dr. E. Scott Blair succeeding. Dr. Blair had previously served this hospital two and a half years as First Assistant Physician. Whatever criticism is made, therefore, of this hospital, is of a time prior to the coming of Dr. Blair.

### LAND.

The hospital has about 400 acres of land, of which 40 acres are valuable only for water rights. About 35 acres are in oranges, about 30 acres in deciduous fruits and vines, 40 in alfalfa, and 25 in gardens and vegetables. This land is mostly very productive. The dairy herd of Holsteins and Jerseys, pure breds, crosses and grades, now numbers about 75 cows, and has a good milk record. There is also a good hog ranch and a poultry yard. Last year the products were valued at \$29,338, of which the leading were, milk \$8,928, oranges \$6,469, pork \$2,714.

### FARM BUILDINGS.

The barn is in fair condition, but the stables need new floors. A new dairy barn, or rather a group of three buildings, are now under construction at an estimated cost of \$12,000. New pens and yards, the latter with concrete floors, have been built for the hogs, and now this is no doubt the cleanest place for raising hogs in the State.

## HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

The main building, three stories high, has now been completed and is furnished with all its numerous wings and the administration front. The old, defective women's wing, which began to crack open about two years ago, has been strengthened by a system of iron rods, until it is now pronounced safe by the State Engineer. The last legislature appropriated \$16,000 for putting a slate roof on the older portions of the main building. This work is in progress.

Besides this main building, there is a cottage of one story for female patients, with a capacity of 44, and a group of three cottages, all one story, for tuberculous cases, with a capacity of 50. Two of these cottages are built upon a plan specially designed for the care of tuberculous cases. They are arranged with open spaces near the roof, protected by an extended roof, so as to permit the free circulation of air and at the same time exclude storms. For the walls, metallic lath and cement plaster have been used outside and in. One of these cottages is for women and one for men, and the third is arranged in rooms for women nurses. Women have the care of the patients in both of these cottages.

## WATER.

The hospital owns a private water supply for domestic use, valued at \$5,000. It also owns 720 shares in the North Fork Ditch, worth \$82,800; 30 shares in the City Creek Water Company, worth \$1,500; and rights in the Bear Valley Water Company, worth \$25,000, which provides all water needed for irrigation.

Two years ago an appropriation of \$15,000 was made for a storm ditch diagonally across a piece of cultivated ground, with the idea of taking care of the storm water during winter, and also permitting this piece of land to be graded up and perhaps set to orange trees. The appropriation did not complete the work. It will be necessary to make a further appropriation to complete and extend the ditch and grade the land.

## HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The general health at the hospital was normal until June last, when an epidemic of diphtheria broke out. Through a mistake in diagnosis, proper precautions were not taken and the germs were well scattered. The number of cases reached about 100, and three deaths occurred. The premises were in quarantine for several weeks, during which time no new patients were received into the hospital. At this writing, September, two wards are still isolated and the tuberculosis camp is used for a diphtheria quarantine hospital.

## THE MEDICAL STAFF.

Besides the Superintendent, there are four assistant physicians, one of them being a woman. The physicians are all young and none of them has had large experience with the insane.

## METHODS OF TREATMENT.

The last legislature appropriated \$43,000 "for the erection of two receiving cottages, one for male and one for female patients, and to equip and furnish the same, and to erect between, and in connection with, said cottages a hydrotherapeutic building with all necessary equipment and furniture for baths, massage, and other treatment." These buildings have not been commenced, and until they are completed this hospital is not prepared for the proper treatment of insanity.

## THE WARDS.

There are now in this hospital 9 male and 7 female wards, being an average of 62 patients to the ward. The largest ward has 127 patients. The wards are badly overcrowded. They are too large and there are too many patients even for the size of the wards. About 113 men and 19 women were sleeping on the corridors and in places where patients ought not to sleep.

## CARE OF PATIENTS.

There are in all 39 male and 31 female attendants, being an average of 14.71 patients to each attendant. During the past year serious charges of the abuse of patients were made, which were duly investigated. We have noted a tendency to control patients and secure order through fear, which must be inspired by violence at some time. We believe that the Superintendent and physicians, on their daily rounds, should see every patient and give patients also an opportunity to enter complaints. Patients should also be seen by the physicians when unstripped for bath, in order that they might discover any marks on them.

## NEEDS.

1. A cottage for nurses when off duty should be provided at an early date. If such a cottage should be built, and the nurses removed from the rooms on the wards where they now are, the rooms vacated would provide for 70 to 80 more patients. We are not in favor of a single cottage for attendants of both sexes, but would recommend a separate cottage for each sex.

2. The roof over the present congregate dining-room for men can be raised and a ward provided in the second story that will thus be added,

which would accommodate about 100 male patients. The estimated cost is \$13,750.

3. An appropriation for storm ditches sufficient to complete the job already commenced should be made. This is estimated at \$18,000, including grading of land.

4. The roads upon the grounds should be made more permanent, and thus prevent constant washing out during the winter.

5. The laundry is now too small. The present building can be satisfactorily enlarged for the purpose upon a small appropriation.

6. A cottage for the First Assistant Physician, to cost, with furniture, not to exceed \$5,000.

## 6. GENERAL CARE OF THE INSANE.

### ADDITIONAL HOUSING REQUIRED.

The increase in the number of insane to be cared for in this State during the past two years has been 508. The normal annual increase for a number of years past has been about 150, but last year there was the very large increase of 331.

At present, over 400 patients in our five insane hospitals are sleeping in beds laid down on the floor each night, and 360 more in basements, corridors, and other places not made for patients and where patients ought not to sleep. These are distributed among the various hospitals as follows: Stockton, 190; Napa, 364; Mendocino, 75; Southern California, 132. Total, 761.

In providing additional housing for the insane, we have not kept up with the increase in the number of patients. The completion of all buildings now under construction, or authorized, will not reduce this number more than one half. We may expect an increase of 400 before the next legislature can take action, making in all about 800 patients which this legislature should make provision for. As much of this provision as possible should be made at Agnews, because of the smaller number now there, and because of the improved facilities with which this hospital will be equipped. Increased accommodations, however, should be provided at all the State hospitals. This should be done by means of cottages. We believe that the plan of the "tent colony" at Mendocino (page 60) should be extended to all of our hospitals. The patients are in better health and more contented. This plan is also cheaper. By following this policy the State can furnish good accommodations for its unfortunate insane—accommodations far better than a straw bed laid down on a corridor floor.

## TREATMENT BUILDINGS.

The new treatment buildings provided for each hospital are under way, except at Southern California. These will provide the long desired facilities for the proper treatment of insane patients. When these are in operation the percentage of cures should increase, and consequently the heretofore annual increase be reduced.

## TREATED AS CRIMINALS.

The procedure for the commitment of an insane patient oftentimes hinders his prompt treatment and cure. He is generally treated, not as a sick person, but as a criminal. He is arrested by the county sheriff on a complaint and warrant, and too frequently taken to and confined in the county jail. He is there treated as a criminal and committed on a kind of indeterminate sentence. When taken to the hospital he frequently thinks he is in prison, convicted of a crime of which he is innocent.

## EARLY TREATMENT.

The fact that our laws look upon insanity as a crime, and therefore attach a stigma to every person committed to a hospital for insane, leads many families to wait until it can no longer be avoided before committing a member to the hospital. In many instances treatment thus comes too late, and many, who in the early stages might easily have been cured, are now doomed to a life of insanity. The easier methods of commitment, the removal of the taint of criminality, will go a long way towards securing earlier treatment and consequently many more cures.

## VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS.

If it is still thought necessary to adhere to semi-criminal proceedings for the compulsory commitment of insane patients (which we do not believe), we might still provide for the voluntary commitment of patients without process at all. Why should we not receive into our new treatment buildings patients who come voluntarily for treatment, and thus save perhaps a more extended treatment or a life patient later? The State, as well as the patient, would be a gainer, and the stigma of a commitment would be avoided.

## PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITALS.

Another step in advance, which we must soon take, is the establishment of hospitals for first treatment of the insane in each of our two largest cities. These hospitals would receive and treat all patients voluntarily entering, and such other cases as are now locked up in cells in our receiving hospitals. In course of time nearly all cases would



come to these hospitals, as the option of voluntarily going there, or under compulsory commitment of being sent to one of the regular hospitals, would probably determine the patient to enter the psychopathic hospital without legal form of commitment. Besides this, the family or relatives of an insane patient will in many cases be glad to bring him to such a hospital in the early stages of his affliction, when the chances of successful treatment are the greatest. This favorable time is frequently lost simply because ordinary hospitals will not receive such a patient. At home he can not be treated. Should it finally become necessary to send the patient to one of the State hospitals, this can be much more easily done from a psychopathic hospital, where the temporary treatment and the judgment of expert physicians will be more apt to overcome the reluctance of the family to consent to the commitment. Local psychopathic hospitals are bound to be provided all over the country, and the sooner we get them the sooner we shall be adopting a wise economy by returning more people to the community cured.

#### ABUSE OF PATIENTS.

During the past two years there have been reported several cases of abuse of patients by attendants.

At Napa a patient lost his life as the result of injuries received in the hospital. The attendants were at once discharged from the hospital, arrested, and put on trial for the offense, but were acquitted by a jury.


At Southern California Hospital charges were made by a newspaper reporter, who entered the hospital as an attendant for the very purpose of learning what was being done. These charges were investigated by the State Commission in Lunacy, at which investigation this Board was represented. As a result, one attendant resigned and four were dismissed.

Personal complaints have been made to this Board by patients, and in all instances these complaints have been investigated. In most cases these complaints are the result of delusion. As an illustration, not long since a complaint came by letter from a patient at one of our hospitals. The letter was well written, showed no signs of mental derangement, and claimed that the writer was cruelly treated. An investigation followed. When seen and questioned the patient said the abuse consisted in the placing of an electrical machine in his abdomen and the breaking in of his ribs to hold the machine in place. As a result of this he had been constantly tortured by the pounding of the battery, which was in operation at that very moment. Complaints have also been made to us by discharged patients that attendants frequently abuse inmates, and in some instances leave marks upon them. The abused patient is then locked in a room as violent and is not seen by the physician until the marks disappear.

## ATTENDANTS.

The average number of patients to each attendant in this State is 15.93. On some wards during the daytime two attendants have to look after as many as 30 patients to each attendant, and in one instance three attendants have 127 patients to care for. The wages paid run from \$384 to \$600 per annum for female attendants. For male attendants the wages paid are \$480 minimum and \$660 maximum. These attendants are boarded and roomed by the hospitals, and in most instances sleep on the wards. They are on duty about thirteen hours per day, are subject to call during the night, and have a half day off each week. The work is arduous, the privileges few, and the pay small. Too few attendants are employed and too many hours on daily duty required. Some of the patients become violent and attack attendants and other patients, and have to be restrained. The very confinement makes many patients dissatisfied, nervous, and sometimes ugly. The attendants are expected to deal with them, protect themselves and other patients, and always hold their tempers. It is hard to do so on some occasions, and the patient may be too severely handled. Our attendants are drawn from the general population and have the average intelligence, sympathy, and humanity. Many of the attendants have seen long service in our hospitals. One attendant has served forty-five years, another thirty-eight years, and others for more than thirty years. Many of them have had the same patients for years, and understand them and have developed an interest in them. The attendants can not always be watched, but ~~are~~ trusted, although each ward is liable to visits by the Superintendent, physicians, and supervisor or matron at any time. We have gone through the wards at all hours, at bedtime, in the early morning, and when patients were taking their baths. The attendants generally have been kind and gentle, and in many cases much liked by the patients. It is not possible to believe that any serious abuses are practiced.

The remedy for such abuses as may occur is in a complete change of system, which will provide instead of large buildings, cottages with more home-like surroundings and a larger number of attendants. More attendants could be employed in the present buildings to advantage, and the quality of work could be improved by better hours of labor and better living conditions.



## 7. HOME FOR THE CARE AND TRAINING OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

### BOARD OF MANAGERS.

C. E. HAVEN, <i>President</i> .....	Santa Rosa.
REV. A. C. BANE.....	San Francisco.
JOSEPH P. BERRY.....	Santa Rosa.
REV. WALTER FREAR.....	Oakland.
REV. WM. LYONS.....	Menlo Park.

WM. J. G. DAWSON, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

Station and post office, Eldridge.

### CENSUS.

The number of inmates in the Home on June 30, 1908, was 395 males, 307 females, total 702, and 27 more were away on parole. The increase over two years previous was 73 males, 46 females, total 119, and an increase of 16 away on parole. The number admitted during the year was 143.

### LAND.

The Home has 1,670 acres of land, of which about 300 acres are under cultivation, and the rest is pasture land. While there is not much good agricultural land, yet the necessary crops are raised, a herd of 68 cows kept, and good orchards and gardens cultivated. There are 120 acres in deciduous fruits and 24 acres in vines and small fruits. All of these fruits are usually good in quality and large in quantity. They are partly consumed by the children at the Home, the green state, and the remainder is canned and dried. The dairy furnishes an abundance of milk and a poultry plant supplies the institution in part with eggs. The main products last year were hay, fruit, milk, and eggs.

### FARM BUILDINGS.

The farm buildings are not good, the dairy barn especially being old and unsanitary. There was an appropriation of \$5,000 made by the last legislature for dairy barn and equipment, but it is not yet completed. The poultry buildings are new and good enough for the purpose.

### GENERAL BUILDINGS.

The general repairs in progress at the time of our last report have been completed and the buildings are now in good condition. The main front is now in process of construction. This will be used for administration. Next in importance to the main building is the Manse, a one story brick building located some distance away and used for epileptic males. Close to this has been built a wooden pavilion with a capacity of 58, which is proving very satisfactory. Detached also is a group of

three cottages, so connected by a sun corridor as to make in reality one cottage. This is used as a boys' nursery. An addition to this has been constructed. The Lux cottage, built by a legacy of \$5,000 left by the will of the late Mrs. Miranda W. Lux, furnishes very fine accommodations for 19 high grade women.

The hospital is badly planned, too small, and poorly built. It is now necessary to erect tents outside to accommodate the patients to be cared for.

Another new cottage, the result of a donation by Mr. H. A. Cohen, is completed and furnishes accommodations for 20 high grade males. There have also been partly completed two cottages for epileptics, placed some distance apart, but in proximity to the general buildings. This we believe to have been a mistake. We think the epileptic colony should have been independent of the Home buildings, and far enough away to have been practically separated.

Another cottage has been built which is now used by the officers in place of the old Manor House torn down, and a new Manor House is under construction. With all these buildings completed, it will still be necessary to use the old barracks this winter, and there is still a waiting list.

A separate residence is provided for the Superintendent.

#### WATER.

The water supply comes from the mountains to the west of the buildings and is from springs. This last year has been an exceptionally dry one and the water supply is short. Two reservoirs, located on the hills back of the buildings, receive the water from the springs. This summer the reservoirs became nearly empty and a search was made for more springs. They were opened up and connections made. Before the supply is adequate it probably will be necessary to construct another reservoir higher up and collect a reserve supply.

#### GENERAL HEALTH.

This is not a general hospital, but the Superintendent is a physician. There are also two other physicians employed, one being a woman. The general health has been good, and up to June 30th last free from epidemics. During the two years there have been 56 deaths.

#### THE SCHOOL WORK.

The inmates of the Home vary in age from the babe to the old woman of eighty. About 300 are, however, under twenty years of age. While some are of a grade so low that they must always be cared for, yet many more are capable of education. The methods of training must

be suited to the various intellects, and should be on industrial lines. To do proper educational work, more teachers are required than for the same number of normal children. The State has not fully realized the importance of this feature of the Home. There should be more school work than is now given. There are three teachers employed. The most of the household work is done by the inmates, and this is a part of the industrial education.

#### CARE OF INMATES.

There are private rooms, rooms for two, three, or four, but the larger number of the inmates sleep in the larger dormitories. There are day rooms in the building, but most of the inmates are out of doors nearly every day. There are thirty-four attendants employed. The children, young and old, are all well cared for and are the happiest of the State's wards.

#### DIETARY.

We have seen the meals served on many occasions and can testify to the good quality and abundance of the food.

#### NEEDS.

1. *A refrigerating plant, including building.* At present there is no refrigeration whatever. Such a plant is a necessity and would probably save its cost during the biennial period.

2. *A gymnasium and play room for older boys.* The only place now for the older boys to play in during the wet weather is in the basement, which is dark, damp, and unsanitary. There should be erected somewhere in the back yard a building of wood that may answer the purposes of a gymnasium and play room. The gymnasium is desirable at all times for the building up of the physically weak.

3. *The remodeling of Madrona Hall.* This building is used for industries on the lower floor and sleeping rooms on the upper floor. More shop rooms are needed, and it is desirable to convert the sleeping rooms on the second floor into shop rooms, and place here the girls' sewing room (which is now in the basement of the main building), printing office, shoe shop, and perhaps some others. Those who are now occupying the sleeping rooms may be provided for in the new Manor House, or the building for attendants, when completed.

4. *A carpenter shop and blacksmith shop.* This building should be of brick. The two shops could be in one building, one story high, so that each may be on the ground floor.

5. *New boilers.* The boiler plant is insufficient to heat the additional buildings now being erected. Some of these boilers are old and will need repairs, and additional boilers must be provided in order to meet the

increased demand. This is probably the most important need of the institution.

6. *A new sewer system.* It will be necessary before long to construct a new sewer system upon the west side. The east side sewer system, which is now used for both sides, is inconvenient to connect with buildings being constructed on the west side. It is also so high that it is impossible to connect buildings that are built on the lower land in front, which really furnishes the best place for cottages.

7. *New fencing.* This farm of 1,670 acres is well spread over hills. It has had practically no new fencing for years, and it takes a great deal of fencing to keep up a place of this size. The present fences will not turn stock, and it is necessary to commence at once a new system of fencing, carrying it to completion as rapidly as convenient.

8. *Addition to hospital.* The present hospital building is too small, and additions should be built thereto.

## 8. THE PROBLEMS OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

### INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS.

The normal number of feeble-minded in this State would exceed 2,000. The Home has always been full and there are now a number of applications on the waiting list which can not be received until more room is provided. There are now in county hospitals, in orphan asylums, and other institutions, and even in homes, children who could be much better cared for in the State Home for the Feeble-Minded. Such a child is generally a menace to the institution, the family, or the community in which he is. It is as desirable in every way to accept into the Home these children, as to keep those who are now there. But to do this means that increased accommodations should be provided.

### FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN OF CHILD-BEARING AGE.

There is another class of cases for which there is urgent need for custodial care. There are throughout the State many feeble-minded women of child-bearing age, unmarried, who are giving birth to children who in all probability will be feeble-minded and become State charges. A number of such cases have been reported to this office or seen in our inspection tours, and in one such case the woman had just given birth to her seventh child, each time going to the county hospital for attendance, and throwing her offspring upon the public to care for. This woman was feeble-minded, and while we do not know what became of these particular children, we know that a number of children from such

keep his few possessions, and with a respectable bed and chair. This is not an elaborate lay-out, but more than he now has.

#### INDUSTRIES.

The industries of the Home are the cane-seating of chairs, mostly in the way of repair, the manufacture of brooms of various kinds, and some hammocks. The cane work and the making of whisk and children's brooms is mostly done by the women. Practically the one industry for men is broom making. The management of the Institution for Blind says that they leave the industrial training of the blind for the Home, and the Home in reality only trains the men in the manufacture of brooms. It must, therefore, be concluded that the industrial education of the blind in this State is very scant. At the Home, the State houses and feeds the inmates at its expense. The profits of the factory, after deducting cost of raw materials, are paid to the inmates as wages. The earnings for the past year were only \$5,556.66.

#### NEW BUILDING.

The last legislature appropriated \$50,000 for a new building at the Home. The construction of this building has been delayed, but the contract is now let. If the building had been contracted for as soon as the appropriation had been available, it would have had to be built of wood, or exceed the appropriation. Now it is being built of reinforced concrete. The basement will be used for kitchen and general dining-room to seat 300. The administration officers will be on the first floor, and sleeping rooms for employees and women on the second floor. The old building will be remodeled for men. The additional capacity will be only about sixty.

#### NEEDS.

The new building faces Thirty-sixth street, Oakland. The surrounding lots are built upon and there are sidewalks along all but the State property. A sidewalk should be provided at once along the Home property on Thirty-sixth street. It is not only necessary to be in harmony with the surroundings, but also for entrance to the two new buildings, both fronting on the street.

A special appropriation may be found necessary for furnishings of the new building.

There should be a special appropriation for repairing and refurnishing some of the old buildings.

## CHAPTER IV.

## THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

## 1. THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. W. RICHARDS, <i>President</i> .....	Berkeley.
WIGGINGTON CREED, <i>Vice-President</i> .....	Berkeley.
J. W. GARTHWAITE.....	Oakland.
WALTER J. MATHEWS.....	Oakland.
GEORGE W. REED.....	Oakland.

WARRING WILKINSON, Principal.

## CENSUS.

The total number of pupils enrolled at the close of the last year was as follows: Deaf boys 73, deaf girls 66, blind boys 36, blind girls 34; total 205. This is four less than were on the roll two years ago. The total enrollment during the two years was 275, and the number graduated and discharged during the two years was: Deaf boys 27, deaf girls 17, blind boys 17, blind girls 9; total 70.

## LAND.

The institution owns 130 acres of land, of which about 18 acres are used for ornamental grounds and building sites, 5 acres for vegetable gardens, 15 acres in orchards, and the remainder in pasture. A dairy of 22 cows is kept, and a poultry plant of 500 hens is maintained.

## WATER.

The water is now obtained from springs in the hills. This supply, however, is not sufficient, and during the past two years \$1,324 has been paid for water from a private water company. There is a well on the premises that with some development probably could be made to furnish a considerable supply of water.

## BUILDINGS.

The central building is two stories high and used for the administration offices, schoolrooms, and assembly hall. It has received many repairs since our last report. There are five detached two-story buildings used for dormitories for the pupils. Each of these buildings has a capacity of about fifty. The two on the north side of the grounds, Dur-



ham Hall and Willard Hall, are used for girls, and the three on the south side, Bartlett Hall, Moss Hall, and Strauss Hall, for boys. Back of the main building is the refectory building, containing the dining-room and kitchen, also a gymnasium. Still back of this, are the laundry and bakery buildings. To the left, on the hill, and well isolated, is the hospital, a small one-story building, but sufficient for the needs of the institution. There is also a large trades building, and the usual farm buildings. The Superintendent is provided with a separate residence. The buildings are mainly of brick and in fairly good condition. They were plainly but well built.

#### PLUMBING.

The plumbing in Moss, Strauss, and Willard halls was put in in 1879 and 1880. It has been in use nearly thirty years, and is worn out.

#### EDUCATION.

This is purely an institution for the education of these two classes of defectives, and the training given will rank fairly well with other institutions for similar purposes. The blind receive a very good general education, and some special training in music, typewriting, etc., is given. There is, however, no general attempt at industrial education. This is the weakest part of the institution.

The deaf children receive the general education, and in addition some industrial training. They do the agricultural work. A printing office and a cabinet shop are also maintained. The cabinet work is especially commendable.

#### GENERAL HEALTH.

The institution has had no epidemic of any kind to contend with during the past two years. There has been general good health, and the sanitary conditions are excellent.

#### NEEDS.

1. *New plumbing.* The plumbing in Moss, Strauss, and Willard halls should be reconstructed. No estimate of cost has been made.

2. *Street work and sidewalks.* The building site is in the city of Berkeley, and is surrounded by streets on three sides. The property on the opposite sides of the streets from the institution grounds is well improved, and sidewalks are laid. The State, however, has never done its share of the street work. Grading should be done and sidewalks laid. The estimated cost is \$5,000.

3. *More water.* The pipes bringing water from the springs to the buildings are old and now in bad condition, and should be replaced by new ones. It is also desirable to develop the well on the premises, with a view to getting enough water for irrigation.

4. *Electric lights.* At present the electric lights are run by an engine and dynamo on the premises. If any of the machinery should give out, the buildings would be for a time without lights. To avoid the unpleasant conditions from such an accident, a connection could be made at very small expense with the electric light company, ready to switch in, in case of an emergency.

## 2. THE INDUSTRIAL HOME OF THE ADULT BLIND.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN P. IRISH, <i>President</i> .....	Oakland.
GEORGE E. RANDOLPH, <i>Vice-President</i> .....	Oakland.
SOL. KAHN.....	Oakland.
H. C. CAPWELL.....	Oakland.
J. W. SCOTT.....	Oakland.

JOSEPH SANDERS, Superintendent.

### CENSUS.

The population of the Home for Adult Blind has not materially changed during the past two years. This is on account of the limited capacity. It is full all the time. The number on the roll June 30th last was 91 males, 25 females; total 116. This number, however, includes 8 who were taken from San Francisco after the fire, but have never been admitted as regular inmates. The number two years ago was 111.

### LAND.

The Home owns only a part of one block in the heart of Oakland. On this portion of a block are located all the buildings. Nothing is cultivated except the ornamental grounds.

### BUILDINGS.

The buildings are all of wood. A new shop building has been completed during the past two years. This is used for the broom factory. It is two stories in height and fairly well built. The other buildings are all old. The main building was formerly a dwelling house. This is now used for the administration, kitchen, dining-room, and sleeping rooms for women. There are two dormitories for men that look rather old and out of repair. It must be said that this is the poorest housed institution the State maintains. It is hardly up to the standard of a county "poor house." The furniture is old, poor, and there is not enough of it. Of course blind people do not need elaborate furniture, with beveled glass mirrors, but each inmate should be provided with a substantial case of drawers or other convenient receptacle in which to

keep his few possessions, and with a respectable bed and chair. This is not an elaborate lay-out, but more than he now has.

#### INDUSTRIES.

The industries of the Home are the cane-seating of chairs, mostly in the way of repair, the manufacture of brooms of various kinds, and some hammocks. The cane work and the making of whisk and children's brooms is mostly done by the women. Practically the one industry for men is broom making. The management of the Institution for Blind says that they leave the industrial training of the blind for the Home, and the Home in reality only trains the men in the manufacture of brooms. It must, therefore, be concluded that the industrial education of the blind in this State is very scant. At the Home, the State houses and feeds the inmates at its expense. The profits of the factory, after deducting cost of raw materials, are paid to the inmates as wages. The earnings for the past year were only \$5,556.66.

#### NEW BUILDING.

The last legislature appropriated \$50,000 for a new building at the Home. The construction of this building has been delayed, but the contract is now let. If the building had been contracted for as soon as the appropriation had been available, it would have had to be built of wood, or exceed the appropriation. Now it is being built of reinforced concrete. The basement will be used for kitchen and general dining-room to seat 300. The administration officers will be on the first floor, and sleeping rooms for employees and women on the second floor. The old building will be remodeled for men. The additional capacity will be only about sixty.

#### NEEDS.

The new building faces Thirty-sixth street, Oakland. The surrounding lots are built upon and there are sidewalks along all but the State property. A sidewalk should be provided at once along the Home property on Thirty-sixth street. It is not only necessary to be in harmony with the surroundings, but also for entrance to the two new buildings, both fronting on the street.

A special appropriation may be found necessary for furnishings of the new building.

There should be a special appropriation for repairing and refurnishing some of the old buildings.

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PART II.

THE COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

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## CHAPTER I.

# THE COUNTY JAILS.

### 1. GENERAL CONDITION OF.

The county jail in this State, as in most others, serves two purposes :

*First*—As a place for detention of persons accused of crime ;

*Second*—As a place for punishment of persons convicted of crime.

#### HELD FOR TRIAL.

Under the first division, the jail receives all persons charged with felony and holds them until they have had their day in court, and are either acquitted or convicted and removed to State prison. Among these are persons guilty of the worst of crimes, men who may be classed as the hardest of criminals. There may also be arrested for the first time a young man charged with a light offense, punishable by a fine or county jail sentence, called a misdemeanor. It is a crime against society to place these two classes in the same cage or cell. The inevitable result will be that the younger man will be educated in all the tricks and crimes of the older one. Yet the statutes of this State permit of the confinement of these two classes together, and in nearly all of our jails they are confined and mingle freely together.

#### SERVING JAIL SENTENCE.

The State law requires that persons convicted of crime and sentenced to serve a term in jail should be confined separately and distinctly from persons belonging to either of the other classes. This law is not observed and prisoners frequently are kept all together in one common lot. In one of these jails, all of the male prisoners, 14 in number, were together in one room, gathered around the dining table, and with the morning paper, were discussing the latest sensational murder, with comments strongest on what the murderer ought to do to avoid conviction. Here was clearly a school for crime, conducted under the auspices of the county. This is certainly a hard place for a young man who is wrongfully charged with a crime, and who, after a few weeks or months of such confinement, is acquitted. He went into the jail innocent of crime and came out, possibly, tainted for eternity.

## WITNESSES AND CONTEMPT CASES.

The jail is also required to provide for the separate confinement of persons detained as witnesses, or imprisoned on an order for contempt. Very few of our jails are provided with a place for such separate confinement.

## WOMEN.

The State law further provides, "Nor shall male and female prisoners (except husband and wife) be kept or put in the same room." This law, demanded by all sense of decency, is not observed in two counties. In these counties female prisoners are locked in cells in the same cage with men, where they can see and converse with each other. In a majority of the counties women prisoners are searched and handled by men. The female prisoners have no woman to advise with, but must ask for all their wants of a man. Too often the male jailer is not delicate about his manner or talk, believing every female prisoner to be of bad moral character. We have gone with the male jailer to inspect the female wards; the door is unlocked, we walk in unceremoniously, and have found the occupants undressed in bed.

## JAIL MATRONS.

We have commented on this matter in our two previous reports and have urged that a matron be provided for every jail. There has been scarcely any improvement. Every county jail should have a matron and all female prisoners should be under her charge. In the smaller counties, the wife of the sheriff or jailer could be made matron at small expense to the county, or, if that be impossible, some woman interested in charity work could be found who would be willing to act as matron. We believe that a law should be passed now making it unlawful to confine in jail any woman except under the care of a matron or female jailer.

## CONDITIONS OF HEALTH.

The preservation of our own health and that of the public requires that we give attention to the health of prisoners in jail. It is an established fact that communicable diseases are cultivated in jail and carried from there outside. Failure to note this and make provision against it has caused the death of innocent persons, sometimes sheriffs, jailers, and judges. The public, if for no other than a selfish motive, should be vitally interested in the hygienic conditions of the jail.

## LIGHT.

Our jails are in the main constructed on the theory that "evil prefers darkness rather than light." Many of them are dungeons into which sunlight never penetrates. In some the prisoner can not see to read

except by artificial light. In such jails dirt prevails, dampness and mildew are common. Sunlight is both an agency to cleanliness and to health. It reveals filth, destroys germs, and helps to drive evil out of bad men's souls.

#### VENTILATION.

Health depends very much upon fresh air. We have a cubic air space law in this State, a violation of which is a misdemeanor, but many of our jails violate it with impunity. We once saw a number of Japanese in jail for violating this law, and the very jail in which they were confined violated the law. Even with sufficient air space, there must be means of changing the air frequently. Our jails are not usually supplied with any means of ventilation, except ordinary windows, and in many jails these are few and small. But the windows are not usually open, except in warm weather.

#### CLEANLINESS OF BUILDING.

In most of our jails the floors, walls, cells, etc., are in fairly clean condition. Prisoners are required to clean out the cells and usually the cell room. They are in the main fairly well cared for, considering the conditions of construction.

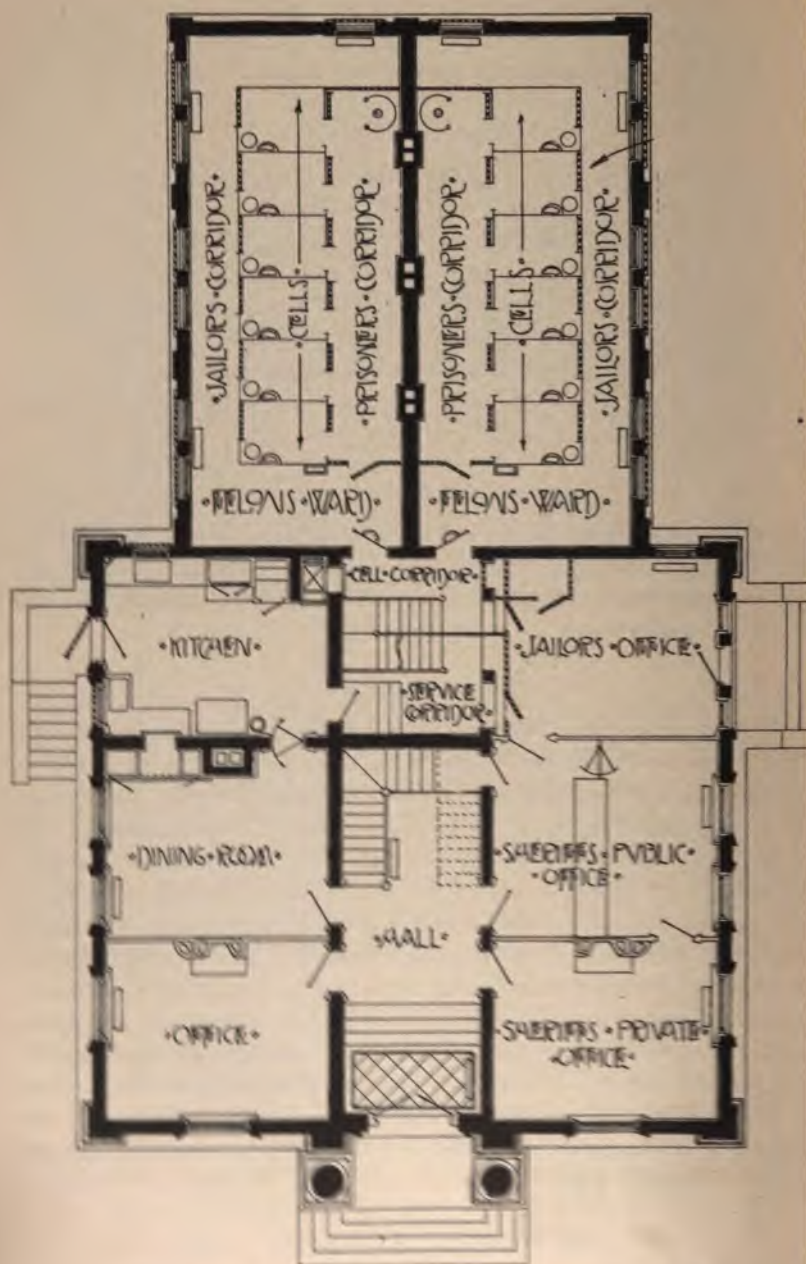
#### BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

The beds in jails are usually the canvas hammocks strung across the cell, or a strap iron bunk made to turn up against the wall when not in use. Seldom is any bedding but quilts and blankets used. Quilts can not be washed and usually are very dirty, and in some instances vile. Blankets are not washed with the regularity required by rules of health. During the winter season many of our prisoners are tramps, and their clothing is poor and dirty, and usually infested with vermin. Unless the clothing is burned and the prisoner cleaned and disinfected, dirty, vermin infested bedding must be the result. The bedding and clothing are generally washed inside the jail by the prisoners themselves. There are usually the poorest facilities provided. Unless proper facilities for washing and drying in a place separate from the jail room can be provided, the bedding and clothing should be sent outside of the jail for this purpose. In many of our jails insecticides and disinfectants are regularly used, with good effect.

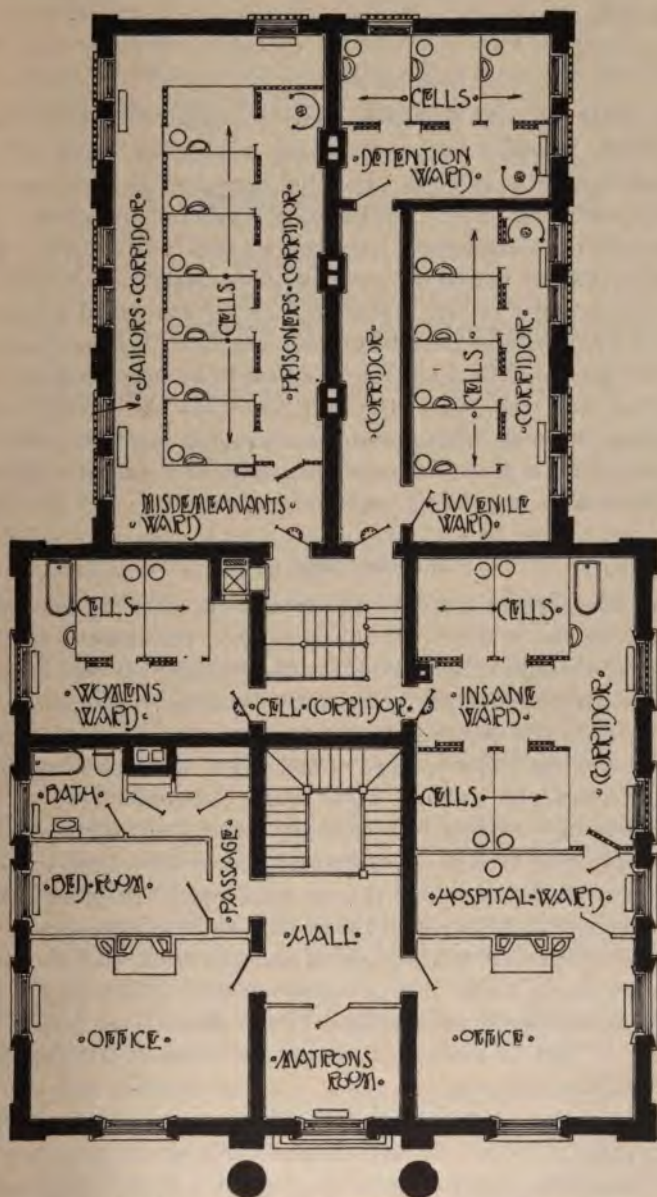
#### PLUMBING AND SEWERAGE.

In some of our jails no provision is made for the disposition of the waste of the human body, other than buckets, to be carried out in the morning and cleaned. In other cases there is one toilet bowl in each cage, but often this is not in good order, leaks, or will not properly flush.



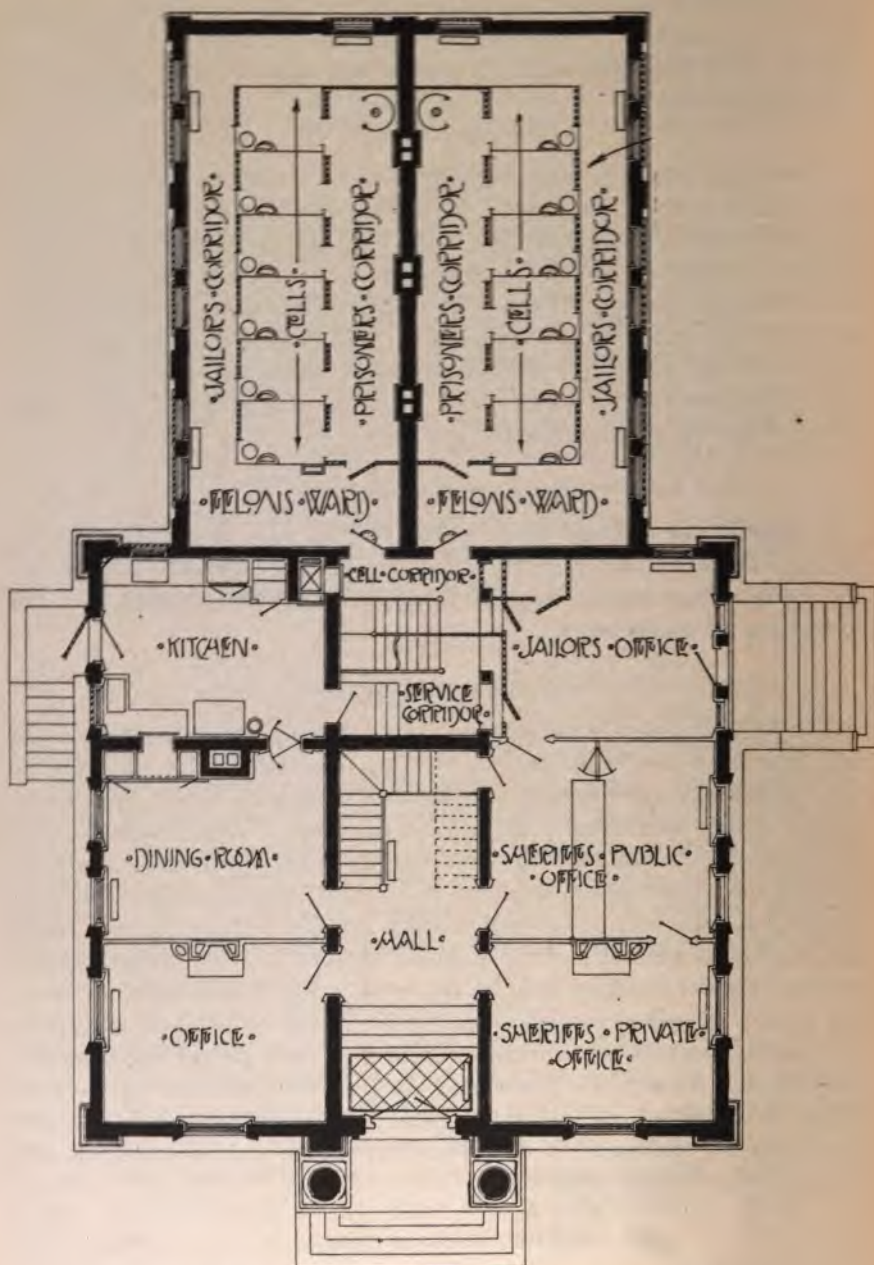


FIRST FLOOR PLAN—HUMBOLDT COUNTY JAIL.  
WARREN SKIDINGS, Architect.



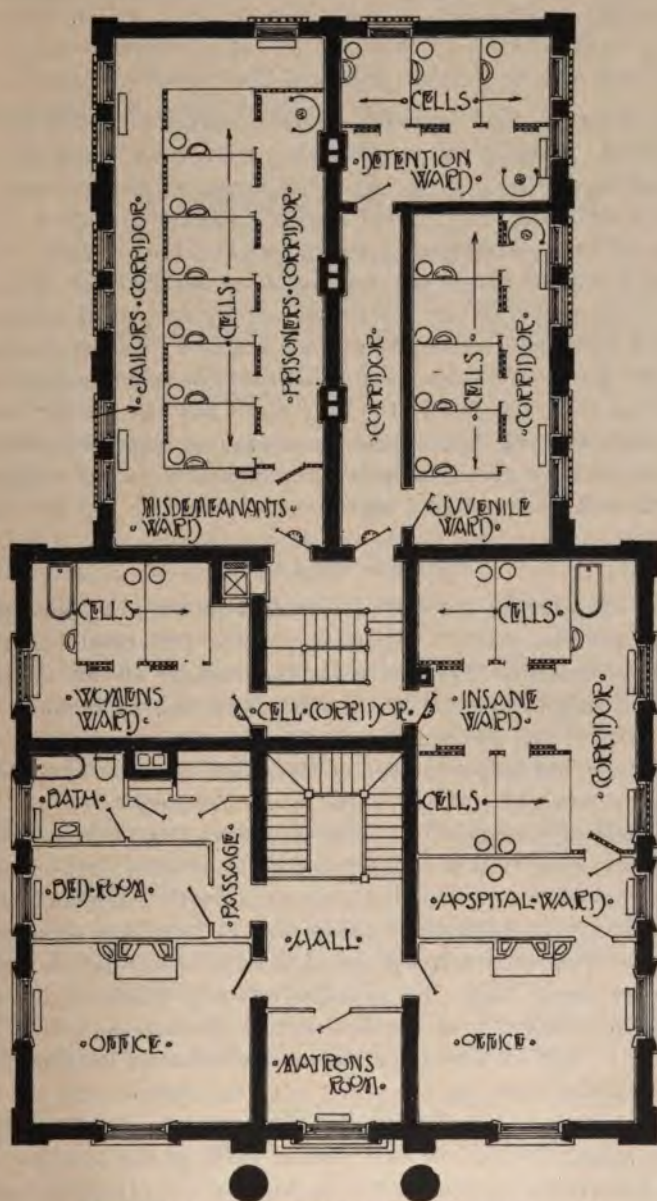
SECOND FLOOR PLAN—HUMBOLDT COUNTY JAIL.

WARREN SKILLINGS, Architect.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN—HUMBOLDT COUNTY JAIL.  
WARREN SKILLINGS, Architect.





SECOND FLOOR PLAN—HUMBOLDT COUNTY JAIL.

WARREN SKILLINGS, Architect.

Chloride of lime is then used to overcome the odor and it is then called sanitary. The jails are usually in the county seat town, and are connected with the city sewer and with city water.

#### FOOD.

In many jails the food served is really too good. That is, too much meat is served. Usually two meals a day are served, which is enough for men confined without work. It is not necessary to serve meat more than once, if sufficient other proper food is given for breakfast. Dinner is then served in the afternoon, between two and four o'clock. In very few instances is there reason to complain of the insufficiency of the food. In those jails, however, where the provisions are furnished prisoners, to be prepared by themselves, the conditions are bad. Scattered remnants of meals and pieces of food are found all over the jail. A good kitchen in connection with the jail is the best plan, but the kitchen must be separate from the cell house, and in charge of a good cook. More attention should be given to serving a balanced ration and also to serving it in a more appetizing manner.

#### EXERCISE AND LABOR.

Prisoners are allowed the use of corridors in many of our jails, for purposes of exercise mainly. There is no room for exercise in a 6-foot by 8-foot cell; therefore, they are given the corridor all day long. This is bad, as it furnishes so much opportunity for social interchange, telling stories of crimes, and playing cards. An hour, morning and evening, should be given, but under the eye of the jailer, who would see that the prisoners exercise and cut out these social features.

The problem of exercise can not be separated from that of industry. A prisoner awaiting trial can not be required to labor, but one serving a jail sentence should be compelled to do some work. Idleness is the bane of the jail system. A prisoner comes out of jail from serving a jail sentence, too frequently with physical deterioration and the habit of idleness more firmly fixed. No prisoner was ever reformed in idleness. From the Proceedings of the National Prison Association for 1907, page 103, we read: "But let any one of us imagine himself waiting, perhaps for many months, perhaps for years, with no exercise but the tramp, tramp in the close and dark corridor of a county jail. It is the path straight to lunacy. Why not have walled yards in the open air, partly sheltered from rain, covered over with steel wire to prevent escape? It is simple; it is easy; it is human justice; it is social interest and wisdom." We are pleased to commend what three counties in this State are doing.

We believe the time is not far distant when the State will provide workhouses for all prisoners who are required to serve any sentence in

jail. Then the county jail will be what it was intended to be, a place of detention of persons accused of crime. Speedy trials of accused persons will then very largely eliminate the present evils. The work-house can be made a place of reformation, and the person who has to serve a sentence therein will emerge a better man than when he entered, a thing now impossible in the county jail.

## 2. INSPECTION OF COUNTY JAILS.

### ALAMEDA COUNTY.

FRANK BARNET, Sheriff, Oakland.

PETER J. WHITE, Jailer. MRS. P. J. WHITE, Matron.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	73
Total number in jail during the year.....	855

About two years ago the construction of a new jail was commenced and the cell house is now nearly completed. It is located upon the site of the old jail and in the rear of the courthouse. The new cell house is of brick, four stories high, with a center wall dividing the three lower stories, making six separate jails for men. On the upper floor are the departments for women, juveniles, detained witnesses, and hospital and emergency, together with rooms for the matron. When this cell house is completed and occupied, the remaining portion of the old jail will be torn down and the front portion of the new building constructed. This front portion will contain sheriff's offices and residence in addition to departments mentioned on the top floor. There will be in this jail twelve separate departments.

The jail at present occupied is old, very much overcrowded, and in bad condition; but as the new jail is soon to be ready, we will omit further criticism of the old one.

The new jail building will have all modern improvements, including electric lights, steam heat, and the best sanitary plumbing. Each cell contains a wash basin and toilet.

The food for the prisoners is prepared in the kitchen in the building. In the new jail this kitchen is located on the top floor.

### ALPINE COUNTY.

CHARLES A. GROVER, Sheriff, Markleeville.

The Alpine County jail is made of hewn logs, and is located in the rear of the courthouse. There is only one room, with two cells and no windows. This is the most primitive jail in the State, and in all probability is used the least. Some years the jail has received no prisoners.

The conditions are in every way bad. The jail is insecure and unsafe, the danger from fire being very great.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF PRISONS AND CORRECTIONS.

MARION COUNTY.

1910. January, March, August.

CHIEF OF PRISONS AND CORRECTIONS  
MARION COUNTY, ILL.

1910.  
1910.

The prison is a small building, the latter being  
built of brick and wood. There is no room containing three  
cells, and the cells are in two rows. There is no classi-  
fication, and is a mixture of all kinds of prisoners run together  
in one room. The cells are not sufficient.  
The prison is not a very good one, and is not from the. The  
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**CALAVERAS COUNTY.**

JOSHUA JONES, Sheriff, San Andreas.

R. S. CROSSETT, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	2¼
Total number in jail during the year.....	32

The jail is in the rear of the courthouse and a part of that building. The cells are of brick, lined with plank. There is one room of five cells, the partitions and walls being of wood. All open off from a large corridor. The two end cells have a little light from the outside. The interior ones are dark and have no ventilation. There is a separate room used for women and another room used by the jailer. There is a separate wooden building on the outside, containing two padded cells, used for a detention hospital for insane. This has good light and ventilation. The jail was built in 1866 and shows its age. It is insecure and unsafe. It is also dark and unsanitary. It is lighted by electricity and heated by a stove. There is no water supply, no toilet, no plumbing, no sewer connections, and but one bathtub.

The cells and corridors were clean, but the bedding and clothing of prisoners was not as clean as it should be. Blankets were reported washed once a year. Prisoners' clothing is washed inside the jail.

There is no classification here, as is required by law; and no means of separating children from older criminals. Prisoners are not confined in the cells, but allowed to use the corridors.

**COLUSA COUNTY.**

C. D. STANTON, Sheriff, Colusa.

S. J. CARPENTER, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	3½
Total number in jail during the year.....	42

The jail is a substantial, pretty building on the corner of the courthouse yard. It is two stories in height, with sheriff's office in front. There are two rooms of three cells each, one room of four cells, one of six cells, and another room used for the detention of insane patients. The building was constructed in 1878. It is secure, safe, and in good condition. It is not, however, well lighted during the daytime, but is provided with electric lights and heated by stoves. It has city water supply, toilets, and bathtub in each of the five departments. The plumbing is good and sewage is run into a cesspool.

The bedding and clothing of prisoners was in fair condition only. The washing is done by the prisoners inside of the jail. The cells and building were clean and in good condition.

Classification, as required by law, is here followed. There is, however,



no confinement of prisoners in the cells, but they are allowed the use of the corridors. Prisoners are required to do some work in the courthouse yard.

Meals are contracted for outside at 40 cents daily for two meals. Since our last visit, this jail has received a new coat of paint on the outside, which very much improves its appearance.

### CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

R. R. VEALE, Sheriff, Martinez.

C. E. DALEY, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	31¼
Total number in jail during the year.....	586

This building is of stone, well constructed, and located in the courthouse yard. While it is a splendid building, its plan and arrangement are not satisfactory for jail purposes. There are two rooms, one of eight and one of six cells. It is nearly new, secure, and safe. The light by day is fairly good and at night electric lights are used. It is heated by steam. There is a toilet and bathtub in each cage.

The premises, including bedding and clothing, were found clean and in good condition. The washing is done by prisoners inside of the jail.

Proper classification is here maintained. Prisoners, however, are not confined in their cells, but have the use of the cage corridor. No labor is required, except general jail work. Bathing is required once a week.

The meals are prepared in the kitchen on the premises, prisoners doing the cooking. Three meals are served daily.

### EL DORADO COUNTY.

GILBERT COOK, Sheriff, Placerville.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	4
Total number in jail during the year.....	77

The jail is located in the basement of the courthouse. The front portion is below the street level, but the rear extends out above ground. It is old, dark, and unsanitary. There are two cages, one of three cells, and the other, one cell with four bunks. There are also two dark rooms and a padded room for the detention of the insane, and another room used for women. The security is not good, and it is not safe from fire. The building is lighted by electricity and heated by stoves. The toilets are not good, and there are no bathing facilities.

There are not many prisoners in this jail, but there is no classification. No provision is made for children, and prisoners are not confined in their cells, except specially bad cases. No labor is now required excepting the cleaning of streets. The former road work has been discontinued because there were too few prisoners to make it profitable.

The food is prepared by the sheriff.

**FRESNO COUNTY.**

R. D. CRITTENDEN, Sheriff, Fresno.

Ed JONES, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	72¾
Total number in jail during the year.....	2,409

The jail occupies a separate building near the courthouse. It consists of two wings extending at right angles from the central building. In the latter are the jailer's and sheriff's offices. The department for women is over these offices. There are two floors of cells in each of these two wings, making four separate departments for men. All of these four floors are plainly visible from the jailer's office, being separated only by grating. There is also a small cell for boys, opening from the office. This cell is within the sight and hearing of other prisoners; in fact, the classification in this jail is not good. These four departments are used, one for short term men, one for long term, one for felonies, and one for city prisoners. There is now some talk of putting another floor in the north wing. No matron is employed, although there are many women prisoners.

The jail has a kitchen in connection and the meals are prepared by a cook, assisted by trustees.

**GLENN COUNTY.**

J. A. BAILEY, Sheriff, Willows.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	2½
Total number in jail during the year.....	40

The jail is a one-story brick building covered on the outside with cement plaster, and located on the corner of the courthouse yard. The sheriff's offices are in front. The cell house in the rear has one cage of six cells, made of perforated plate. These cells open on a central cage corridor, three on each side, and the room is lighted by a skylight. There is room above this cage for another tier of cells, but this is now empty space. Between the office and the cell room there is a padded cell for detention of insane, but the padding has been badly torn up by a patient and is in bad condition. The building is secure and safe from fire. It is lighted by electricity, heated by steam, and also a stove. There are two toilets and one bathtub, with city water and plumbing in fair condition.

The premises, including bedding and clothing of prisoners, were in fairly clean condition. The bedding and clothing are washed by the prisoners in the jail, and bathing is left to the discretion of the prisoners.

The classification required by section 1599 of the Penal Code is not observed, there being no sufficient provision in the jail for classification. The prisoners are not confined in their cells, but are allowed the use of corridors. No labor is required except on the prison yard.

The food is furnished by the sheriff from his own residence.

**HUMBOLDT COUNTY.**

J. M. FERRILL, Sheriff, Eureka.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	11½
Total number in jail during the year.....	144

The old jail is located under the county courthouse, lacks classification, and is very unsatisfactory.

A new jail, however, is in process of construction and nearly completed. This jail is located upon a separate lot on the opposite side of the street from the courthouse, and is modern in every respect. The sheriff's residence occupies the front portion, with offices below. The cell house extending to the rear is divided by a central partition wall, and is three stories in height. The first two floors are devoted to men, making four separate jails of six cells each. The top floor has five compartments, one of six cells, two of four cells each, one of three cells, and one of two cells. These compartments are all so separated that prisoners in one can not see or communicate with prisoners in another. The jail is well lighted by day and is provided with electric lights.

The front of the jail presents a very pleasing appearance, and is ornamental. This jail provides Eureka with one of the best jails in the State in arrangement, construction, and appearance.

**INYO COUNTY.**

GEORGE W. NAYLOR, Sheriff, Independence.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	11
Total number in jail during the year.....	113

This jail is very bad, and is inadequate. It consists of a cage or tank in a room of the courthouse. The room is small, with bad light and poor ventilation. The courthouse is a wooden building, and this cage rests on a wood floor. When we visited the jail in the evening there was a prisoner in each of the four cells of this cage. While they were fairly secure, yet they were in great danger from fire; in fact, if the courthouse should take fire, it would be practically impossible to rescue the prisoners. In addition to this single cage, there were some prisoners kept in temporary quarters outside, and even the town hose house had been used for a temporary jail. Among the prisoners in this jail during the past year have been many drunken Indians, including squaws.

The lighting is poor, and the heat is furnished by stove. There are no water-closets, no bath facilities, no plumbing, no sewerage, and no water, except what is carried in in buckets. The premises were fairly clean. The bedding is seldom washed, and then outside the jail. The clothing of prisoners was fairly clean, and is also washed outside the jail.

There is no classification of prisoners and no means of separating children. Some of the prisoners are confined in their cells and others



NEW COUNTY JAIL—EUREKA, HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

are permitted the use of the corridors. Those serving sentence for misdemeanors are required to do road work.

The food is contracted for on the outside, and is good.

The supervisors have conferred with this Board concerning the erection of a new jail, but so far no action has been taken. We regret that something has not been done toward the construction of a new jail before this. It is very badly needed now, and there will be greater need for it before it can be constructed.

#### KERN COUNTY.

J. W. KELLY, Sheriff, Bakersfield.

H. L. STALEY, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	34¼
Total number in jail during the year.....	1,167

The jail is a separate building on the same block with the courthouse. The main portion in front is three stories high, and the cell house in the rear two stories with basement. The front part is built of brick with wood interior, while the interior of the cell house is steel and cement. The sheriff's offices occupy the first floor of the front portion; on the second floor are two rooms for women, boys, or insane, and on the third floor there are also two rooms. The kitchen is located on the second floor. The cell house is semicircular in form, with small windows for light and ventilation. On the first floor are eight double cells and one single cell. On the second floor there are two divisions, with a passageway between, but not so separated but that the prisoners in one division can talk with those in the other. The basement is used for city prisoners. Of the two divisions on the second floor, one has five and the other six double cells. This floor is lighted by skylights, and is therefore quite light.

The plan of this jail, at the time of its construction, was thought to be a good one, but the building is dark and lacks ventilation, and is inconvenient. Electric lights are used at night. The building is heated by steam, has city water, a water-closet in each cell, a bathtub in each cage, with fair plumbing connected with city sewer.

The bedding was in bad condition, especially on the lower floor. Much of the bedding on this floor should be taken out and burned. The cells down here were not clean, and the bathroom was wet and in bad condition. The prisoners complained of lack of clothing, but it must be remembered that these prisoners go in for a short time, with insufficient clothing, and expect the county to fit them out. While the clothing was not good, it was that which the prisoners brought in.

Prisoners are classified as required by law, and children are provided with separate quarters. The prisoners, however, are not confined in cells, but allowed to use the corridors and herd together. No labor is

required except the housework. Two prisoners were found working on the yard. Kangaroo courts are permitted in the different departments of the jail.

There is in connection with the jail a prison yard, enclosed by brick wall. The bedding is washed by the prisoners in this yard. That on the lower floor used for city prisoners is in very bad condition, ragged and apparently infested with vermin. This bedding is too old to stand another washing and should be burned. The county does not supply sufficient bedding to equip the jail, and that which is supplied is of poor quality. The clothing of prisoners is washed by themselves in the jail. As many prisoners had no change, and the jail was rather cool, prisoners complained that they were unable to wash their clothing. They also complained of insufficient heat in the jail, but investigation disclosed that the county was repairing the heating apparatus and putting in a new boiler. The matter of bathing is in the jurisdiction of the kangaroo court.

The food is prepared in the kitchen on the premises. A cook is hired and is assisted by trusties. Two meals are served daily.

#### KINGS COUNTY.

W. V. BUCKNER, Sheriff, Hanford.

M. P. MORSE, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	9½
Total number in jail during the year.....	465

This jail is a separate building on the rear of the courthouse yard. The front portion is two stories high, with a cell house in the rear, one story high. The front portion is of brick with wood interior, and the cell house is of granite with a cement floor. In the cell house there is a cage one story in height, but with room enough so that another story could be easily added. The front part of the jail contains the sheriff's offices on the first floor, and on the second floor there are three rooms, one of which is arranged for the care of insane. The building is fairly well lighted by day and is lighted by electricity at night. There is a hot water heating system, city water supply, with five water-closets, one bathtub, and fairly good plumbing, connected with city sewer.

Classification, as required by the Penal Code, is not observed. The cage is divided into two portions, so that prisoners are kept in separate parts of the cage, but this does not comply with the law, though better than no separation. Children are kept apart from other prisoners. Prisoners are not confined in their cells, but are allowed to use the cage corridor. In one of the two portions of the cage there are no cells, and bunks are distributed about the room. In the other portion there are four double cells. There is also a separate division, separated from the other part of the cell house by a wall, which contains four double cells. In connection with this part is the kitchen.

At the time of our visit the bedding and clothing were fairly clean and the building in general in a clean condition. The bedding is sent out to be washed, but the clothing is washed by the prisoners inside the jail.

There is a kitchen in connection with the jail and a prisoner acts as cook. Two meals are furnished daily, for which the sheriff is allowed 37½ cents per day per prisoner.

No labor is required except within the jail itself.

### LAKE COUNTY.

G. W. KEMP, Sheriff, Lakeport.

E. M. ALTER, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	1
Total number in jail during the year.....	20

This jail is a small brick addition to the county courthouse. The cells are of brick and lined inside with heavy planking set diagonally. The floor is of brick set in mortar and is rather rough and uneven. The planks of the wall have shrunk and the cracks furnish a good place for insects. There is one cage of two cells set in one end of the large room, but the three prisoners serving sentence were sleeping out in the room.

This jail building is about thirty years old. It is not very secure and not safe. There are a few small side ventilators, but the light is very poor in the daytime. Candles are used at night. The room is heated by a stove. There is city water, one water-closet in rather bad condition, and a common wash tub is used for bathing. The sewage is into a septic tank.

The bedding was poor and not clean. It is not washed, but sometimes spread out in the sun. The clothing is washed by the prisoners themselves inside the jail. The building was found in fairly clean condition. There are no windows, only a skylight.

Prisoners are not classified as required by section 1599 of the Penal Code. No children have been confined in the jail. Prisoners are not confined in the cells unless dangerous felons, but are allowed to roam at will through the cell room. No labor is required except on the courthouse yard.

Food is prepared by the sheriff at his house.

### LASSEN COUNTY.

T. W. WILSON, Sheriff, Susanville.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	1¾
Total number in jail during the year.....	54

This is a separate building in the rear of the courthouse, built of wood with stone veneer. There are two rooms, one of two cells and one of

no cells. It is old, unsafe, and insecure. The rooms are dark and poorly ventilated, lighted by electricity, and heated by stoves. The cells are unfit for occupancy. There is no fit place for women or children, and in fact, the accommodations are unfit for men. The premises were not very clean. There are no bathing facilities except a wash tub.

The prisoners are not classified as required by the Penal Code. They are not confined in cells, but are allowed the use of the corridors. No labor is required. There were no prisoners in the jail at the time of our visit.

### LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

WILLIAM A. HAMMEL, Sheriff, Los Angeles.

THOMAS MURPHY, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	165½
Total number in jail during the year.....	2,516

The jail is a separate building on the opposite side of the street from the courthouse. It is a well-built brick structure. The first floor contains the offices of the sheriff, jailer, etc. The second floor has one room for the turnkey, one hospital room, an operating room connecting, which contains an operating table, case of instruments, and small sterilizer. There are also other rooms, used for office and records. The top floor contains the kitchen, laundry, two rooms with four cells each, and a third room with two cells. There is also a department on the top floor of ten cells for women.

Back of this front portion is the cell house proper, containing two separate cages in the same room, each three stories high. There are fifteen cells and a bath in each cage division. The cells are 5 feet by 7 feet in size.

This jail is nearly new, is secure and safe from fire. There is fairly good ventilation, but the light by day is not good. At night electric lights are used. The building is heated by steam, has city water supply, abundant water-closets, and bath facilities. There is a bathtub and closet in each cage.

There is an attempt to classify the prisoners in the cages in the main cell house, but as these cages are in one room, we do not think that the construction of the jail complies with the law. Children are kept in a detention home not under the management of the sheriff. Prisoners are confined in each of the six main cage divisions, but they are not confined in their separate cells. It is impossible, however, to prevent communication in this jail from one cage division to another.

At the time of our visit the whole premises were clean and in first class condition. The kitchen especially was orderly, there being cup-



boards for everything. Nothing was seen thrown around. The bedding and clothing of prisoners was clean and good. Good blankets are used, for which the county pays \$31.50 a dozen. There is a laundry on the top floor, well equipped, and answering all purposes.

Prisoners are required to bathe weekly. There is not only a bathtub located in each division, but there is also a system of shower baths in the basement. These showers are used mainly for the prisoners, as they are much better than the tubs.

Food is prepared in the kitchen on the top floor, where a cook is employed, assisted by trustees. The meals served are well prepared and sufficient in quantity.

The discipline of the jail is excellent and everything was orderly. The premises had recently received a new coat of paint, and presented a neat and attractive appearance. There is an excellent system of records, the indexes running back about fifteen years. While this jail is not modern in its arrangement, its management is excellent.

#### MADERA COUNTY.

J. M. JONES, Sheriff, Madera.

J. M. HENSLEY, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	10
Total number in jail during the year.....	659

This jail occupies a separate building located on the courthouse yard. The front part is two stories high, containing the sheriff's office, with rooms above. The cell house proper in the rear is one story in height, and is built of stone. There is one cell room only, containing five cells. On the second floor over the sheriff's offices are three rooms used for women and boys. The security is good and prisoners are safe from fire. The cell house proper is lighted by skylight and at night by electricity.

The premises were in clean sanitary condition. Classification as required by the Penal Code is not possible here. Prisoners are not confined in their cells, but are allowed the use of the corridors. The bedding and clothing is washed by the prisoners inside of the jail. Bathing is required once a week.

The food is furnished by contract, 15 cents a meal.

This jail is entirely inadequate for the county, and the board of supervisors have consulted with this Board in reference to the reconstruction of the cell house, so as to provide a larger building with two floors. This should be done, both for the classification and because the additional cells are needed.

## MARIN COUNTY.

W. P. TAYLOR, Sheriff, San Rafael.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	4¼
Total number in jail during the year.....	313

This jail is located in the basement of the courthouse. The courthouse building is of brick with wood interior, though the basement floor is of cement. There is a central hall, or corridor, running lengthwise of the rear part of the courthouse basement. On either side of this corridor are three rooms, with outside windows in each room. The rooms are partly underground, and the windows extend down at least halfway below the surface of the ground. The windows are well protected by bars, and around the outside intruders are kept away by means of a high fence. On one side of the corridor the rooms are arranged with beds. On the other side, the two end rooms opening into the middle one, have steel cages made of plate with open grated doors. In one are three, and in the other, two cells. These are tanks or dungeons and are used for felony cases. Outside of this department is a separate room in another part of the basement, which is used for female prisoners.

This jail is fairly secure, but is not safe from fire. If the courthouse should burn prisoners in the jail would probably be cremated. The light by day is not good, and gas is used at night. The building is heated by steam. There is city water supply, with a water-closet in each cell, and one roll-top enamel bathtub. The plumbing is good and is connected with city sewer, but there is no wash basin in any part of the jail, although there is running water in each cell.

Some of the bedding was old. The sheriff says that it is not sent out to be washed, but when too dirty for further use is burned. The clothing of prisoners is washed by themselves in the jail.

The cells and corridors were in fairly clean condition.

The law providing for classification of prisoners is not observed in this jail. Children are not kept in the jail. There is no separate confinement in cells, except occasionally with dangerous cases. Prisoners are generally running together in the corridor, and we found one group of four playing cards at a table in one of the rooms. There is some labor required on the grounds and in the jail.

Meals are contracted for on the outside. Two meals daily are served, one at 9 a. m. and one at 4 p. m.

**MARIPOSA COUNTY.**

ROBERT S. PROUTY, Sheriff, Mariposa.

R. L. PAINE, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	8
Total number in jail during the year.....	27

This jail is a granite building, 16 by 24 feet in size. The cells are also of masonry, placed on the lower floor. The condition of these cells is so bad that they are seldom used, prisoners being kept mainly on the upper floor. This upper floor contains no cells. Cots are placed in a large room. On the lower floor are two rooms of two cells each. The security is good, and prisoners are safe from fire. The light by day is bad, and at night lamps are used. A stove furnishes heat. There is no water-closet, no bathing facilities, no plumbing or sewerage. The building itself was fairly clean, but the bedding was not.

The condition of this jail is very bad. There is no classification of prisoners, and they are not confined in their cells. At the time of our visit there were but two prisoners, and they were in the loft over the cell house.

**MENDOCINO COUNTY.**

R. E. DONOHUE, Sheriff, Ukiah.

W. H. GIBSON, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	11¾
Total number in jail during the year.....	182

This is a brick building with cement floor, located on the courthouse yard. In front is the jailer's office. There is one room of ten cells, eight of these opening upon one corridor. There are two opening on another corridor. Prisoners are fairly secure and safe from fire. The cell house is lighted by a skylight and at night by electricity. It is heated by a stove. There is city water, with one water-closet in bad condition, and one bathtub. The plumbing is not good, and sewage runs into the city sewer.

The bedding was not clean, but the clothing of prisoners, and cells and walls of cell house were fairly clean. A pile of dirt was noted in the rear corridor.

There is no classification of prisoners, and no means for separate confinement of children. The prisoners are confined in their cells at night, but are allowed to mingle freely in the cell corridor in the daytime. No labor is required except work on the courthouse yard. Bathing is required once a week.

Two meals are furnished prisoners daily, by contract, and those who labor receive three meals.

**MERCED COUNTY.**

JOHN S. SWAN, Sheriff, Merced.

W. M. DAVIS, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	23 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total number in jail during the year.....	404

This county jail is a separate building located in the rear of the courthouse. The front portion is two stories in height, with sheriff's office on the first floor, and rooms for women and boys on the second floor. The cell house extending to the rear has two floors, with three cell rooms, containing eighteen cells beside the dungeon. Part of the cells are of stone and part of masonry.

The jail building is not well lighted in the daytime, and at night the light is furnished by electricity and gas. It is heated by stoves. There are an abundance of water-closets and five bathtubs. There is good water supply, good plumbing, and city sewerage. The premises were in fairly clean condition. The washing of clothing and bedding is done by the prisoners. Bathing is required once a week.

Prisoners in this jail are classified as required by law. Children are kept separate. The prisoners, however, are not confined in their cells during the daytime, but are allowed the use of the cage corridors.

There is a very good kitchen connected with the jail. A cook is employed and the meals are prepared here.

The courthouse and jail building are surrounded by a beautiful ornamental park, and upon this prisoners serving sentence are required to work.

**MODOC COUNTY.**

F. W. CALDWELL, Sheriff, Alturas.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total number in jail during the year.....	33

The jail occupies a separate building, located near the courthouse. It is built of wood and has one large room, well lighted, in which there is a cage of two cells. The security is poor, and prisoners are unsafe in case of fire. It is heated by stoves. There is no water supply, no water-closet, no bathing facilities, no plumbing, and no sewage.

The premises were in fairly clean condition.

There is no classification of prisoners and no provision for children. Sometimes prisoners are confined in their cells and sometimes permitted the use of the large room. No labor is required.

**MONO COUNTY.**

T. P. DOLAN, Sheriff, Bridgeport.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	1¼
Total number in jail during the year.....	16

The jail building is of stone, located a short distance from the courthouse, on a separate block. The sheriff's residence is in front and the jail building in the rear, there being a stone wall between the two. There is one room only, containing five cells. It is fairly secure, but not very safe. It is dark in the daytime and lighted by candles at night. It is heated by stoves. There are no water-closets, and no bathing facilities. There is also no plumbing or sewer. The premises were found in fairly clean condition.

There is no classification of prisoners as required by the Penal Code, and no separation of children. Prisoners are not confined to their cells, but are permitted the use of the corridor. No labor is required.

The meals are furnished by the sheriff.

**MONO COUNTY BRANCH JAIL.**

T. M. JONES, Deputy Sheriff, Bodie.

This is a wooden building, located in a nest of wooden buildings. There is one room with three cells. It is not secure and is dangerously exposed to fire. It is lighted by candles and heated by stoves. There are no facilities whatever. It was found in fairly clean condition.

This jail is used mainly for temporary detention, and therefore no classification is necessary. Prisoners are usually kept here but a few days at the most.

The food is sometimes prepared by prisoners themselves in the jail, and sometimes contracted for outside.

**MONTEREY COUNTY.**

W. J. NESBITT, Sheriff, Salinas.

J. H. ROBINSON, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	22¾
Total number in jail during the year.....	485

This jail is a separate building, with a sheriff's residence, located in the courthouse yard. It is a building of fine appearance, constructed of brown stone. Though recently built at large expense, it is inadequate to the needs of the county. The building is located too close to the street, and there is no opportunity for a yard. Access to the building is too easy.

There are two cages on the first floor and two on the second. In all, there are seventeen cells for men and three for women. While there

were seventeen cells for men, there were 32 men in jail, making it seriously overcrowded. The building originally was well lighted, but on account of its proximity to the street, the windows have been partly closed by sheet iron, and the light is now very poor. At night the building is lighted by electricity. There is a water-closet and a bathtub in each department. The plumbing is good, and there is city sewerage. The bedding was fairly clean, but the mattresses were not. The premises in general were fairly clean.

While there are good cages, the prisoners are permitted the liberty of the outer corridor. Although the jail provides the facilities, section 1599 of the Penal Code is violated. Prisoners are not confined in cells, but permitted the use of the corridors. In addition to a bread and water diet, there is a dungeon for punishment, but the jail is not under good discipline.

There is a small building in the rear, and in this the blankets are boiled and cleaned by the prisoners. Clothing is also washed by the prisoners. Bathing is required once a week.

The food is prepared by trustees in a kitchen connected with the jail.

The department for boys is in the basement of the courthouse, in which there are also located padded cells for the insane. The cells in this department are all of wood and are dark. Both the boys and the insane patients sleep on a cement floor. The boys in this department are under the care of the probation officer. There were 5 boys there at the time of our visit, all of them runaways from home. One of these boys had only a year and a half before graduating from high school.

There was one girl, who was kept as a member of the jailer's family.

### NAPA COUNTY.

D. A. DUNLAP, Sheriff, Napa.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	10¾
Total number in jail during the year.....	249

This jail was built in 1878; and is an addition to the courthouse, and entered through the latter building. The cages are two-story, with an iron stairway and balcony for the second floor. The cage plan for the two floors is the same; a center corridor with three cells on each side opening into it, and lighted by skylight above. Back to back with these are two more rows of cells, each opening toward the walls and into the jailer's corridor. These cells are merely steel tanks, with but a small light and air opening in the door. It would be inhuman to confine a man in one of them for any length of time, and hence there is no confinement in cells except in dangerous felony cases. This makes the whole jail practically one room.

The light is poor. The building is heated by stoves. There is city

water, with water-closets, bathing facilities, fair plumbing, and city sewer.

The bedding was poor and not very clean. The clothing of prisoners was fair. It is washed by the prisoners themselves in the jail. The premises were found in fairly clean condition.

Prisoners are not classified as required by the Penal Code, and it is doubtful whether children are kept separate as required by law.

The food is prepared by the prisoners themselves on a cook stove placed in the corridor. Material is furnished them, and they are compelled to do their own cooking. Conditions resulting on this account are anything but good.

### NEVADA COUNTY.

H. R. WALKER, Sheriff, Nevada City.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	7½
Total number in jail during the year.....	83

This jail is in the rear of the courthouse, and is constructed of brick and wood. It has two floors, both opening into the sheriff's office, which occupies a room of the courthouse proper. The cells on the lower floor are against the outer walls, and small openings furnish light and air, but not much of either. The place is dark and requires artificial light in the daytime. The upper floor is of wood and the cells are planked rooms, but the lumber has shrunk, leaving large cracks. This floor is used for women and children.

The jail was built in 1865. General conditions are not good, the jail having outlived its usefulness. It is fairly secure, but not very safe in case of fire. It does not provide proper bathing and toilet facilities.

The prisoners are not classified, as required by the Penal Code.

The meals are prepared by the prisoners in a kitchen on the lower floor.

### ORANGE COUNTY.

THEO. LACY, Sheriff, Santa Ana.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	13
Total number in jail during the year.....	306

The jail building is located in the courthouse yard. It is constructed of brick and stone, and presents a neat appearance. The sheriff's residence is located in the jail building.

There is one large room used for prisoners serving sentence, and one cage of six cells for felony cases. In addition, there are three strong rooms, one of which is a padded room for the insane. In the basement there is also a kitchen and dining-room.

This jail was built in 1896, and is secure and safe. It is fairly well lighted, electric lights being used at night. It is heated by stoves. There is city water supply. There are five water-closets, three bathtubs,

and a plunge tank in the basement. The plumbing is fairly good and has city sewer connections.

The bedding and clothing was fairly clean, and the premises in general in clean condition. The blankets are washed in the jail and sheets are sent to a laundry. The prisoners wash their own clothing in the basement. Bathing is required once a week.

Prisoners are classified as required by law, and children are kept separate. There is, however, no confinement in cells during the daytime, prisoners being allowed to use the corridors.

The food is prepared in the jail kitchen by trustees designated as cooks.

#### PLACER COUNTY.

GEO. MCAULAY, Sheriff, Auburn.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	19¼
Total number in jail during the year.....	491

The jail is located in the basement of the courthouse, a large brick building. This basement is divided into two parts by a partition extending only part way up to the ceiling, so that communication is possible between the two parts. One of these parts has no cells, but is provided with steamer bunks arranged around the outside of the room. This is used for prisoners serving sentence. In the other part, there is a cage with six cells. The two cells nearest the window have some light, the other four are dark. Prisoners in this cage are not confined to their cells, but are permitted to run together in the cage corridor.

The building is nearly new, the security is good, and safety fair. It is lighted by electricity and heated by stoves. There is city water. Each department is provided with a water-closet and a bathtub. The plumbing is fair, and has connections with city sewer. The bedding and premises were fairly clean.

There is maintained the classification required by section 1599 of the Penal Code, but there is no place for confinement of children. The prisoners are not confined in their cells, but allowed the use of corridors. There is no proper provision for women. When women are confined at all, they are put in a cell of the cage for men, which is clearly in violation of law and ought not to be permitted.

The food is furnished by the sheriff from his residence.

#### PLUMAS COUNTY.

D. J. ROBERTSON, Sheriff, Quincy.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	4
Total number in jail during the year, no report.	

The jail is a one-story brick building, located in the courthouse yard. It contains, in addition to the cells, the sheriff's office. The interior is of wood, including the ceiling and floor. The building is nearly thirty



years old. There have been some repairs since our last report. There is one room containing six cells. It is fairly secure and safe, lighted by electricity, and heated by stoves. It has town water supply, a water-closet in each cell, one bathtub, good, new plumbing, and good sewerage, in first-class condition. The premises were clean, including the bedding and clothing.

This jail does not furnish facilities for the classification required by the Penal Code. Children are kept separate. Prisoners are confined in their cells a part of the time, and have the use of corridors a part of the time. No labor is required.

The bedding and clothing of prisoners is washed on the outside. Bathing is required once a week.

Food is furnished from a hotel at \$4 a week for each prisoner.

Since this inspection there has been a change of sheriff, and the jail has not been seen since the new sheriff took office.

**RIVERSIDE COUNTY.**

F. P. WILSON, Sheriff, Riverside.

H. F. NELSON, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	22
Total number in jail during the year.....	303

This is a separate brick and stone building, located in the courthouse yard. It has but one room, and does not classify prisoners as required by law. The main cell room has a one-story cage, but is high enough for another story on the cage. In this cage there are seven cells of modern construction. The sheriff's offices are in front, and on the second floor over the offices are three cells for boys and three for women. The prisoners are secure and safe from fire.

The building is fairly well lighted by day and has electric lights at night. There is a hot water heating system, city water, a water-closet in each department, and three bathtubs. The plumbing is fair, and is connected with city sewer. The premises were fairly clean, and in fair sanitary condition.

Prisoners are not classified as required by law. Children, however, are separately confined. Prisoners are not confined in their cells, but are allowed the use of corridors. No labor is required. The washing is done in the building by prisoners. Bathing is required once a week.

The food is prepared in the jail kitchen, a prisoner being designated as cook.

**SACRAMENTO COUNTY.**

DAVID REESE, Sheriff, Sacramento.

W. R. COOK, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	80¾
Total number in jail during the year.....	903

The jail is in the basement of the courthouse. The building is of brick and the cells are steel. All are in one room, there being thirty-six cells in all. The jail is fairly secure, but not safe. It is dark in daytime, and lighted at night by electricity. Heat is furnished by a stove. There is city water. The water-closets and bathing facilities are poor. The plumbing is fair, and is connected with city sewer. The premises were fairly clean.

Prisoners are confined in separate cells, and are not permitted to use the corridors. The classification required by law is only partially observed. The jail is badly overcrowded. At the time of our visit there were 69 men and 6 women.

The prisoners serving sentence are required to work on the county roads. They are sent out on the street car to the end of the road, and then walk to their work. They go in the morning, take lunches, and return about 4:30. Twenty-six men were doing work on this gang.

There is a large exercise court in connection with this jail, and a dining-room in the basement of a building in the yard. The conditions surrounding the dining-room and kitchen are very bad. The cooking is done by prisoners. The sheriff is allowed 25 cents a day per prisoner for purchase of supplies. The washing is also done by prisoners in a room connected with the jail yard.

Female prisoners are kept in a separate department, which has a separate exercise court, but this department is not sufficiently separated from that of the men.

The contract has been let for a new jail for Sacramento County, which will be large and modern in every particular, and when completed will be one of the best jails in the State.

**SAN BENITO COUNTY.**

J. J. CROXON, Sheriff, Hollister.

HENRY J. MAGGINI, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	4¾
Total number in jail during the year.....	106

The jail is a separate one-story building, about 26 by 35 feet in size, located in the courthouse yard. There is one cell room, with four large tanks. There is one window located rather high on each side, which furnishes very little light and air. In addition to the four cells, there are

two rooms. The cells are badly overcrowded, containing at the time of our visit 10 prisoners. The building is not very secure or safe. It is lighted by gas and heated by steam. It has city water, a water-closet in each cell, one bathtub, and fairly good plumbing, connected with city sewer. The premises were in fairly clean condition.

The classification required by the Penal Code is not observed for lack of proper facilities. Children, however, are kept separate. Desperate cases only are confined in the cells, and others are allowed the use of the corridors. No labor is required, but some of the prisoners who are willing are allowed to work.

The bedding is sent out to a laundry when thought necessary, and clothing of prisoners is washed by themselves in the jail.

Two meals are furnished daily, 7 a. m. and 4 p. m., prepared in the kitchen on the premises.

There are not sufficient facilities for women, boys, insane, or emergency cases. The jail is entirely inadequate for the use of the county and should be replaced by a new one at an early date.

#### SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

J. C. ROLPHS, Sheriff, San Bernardino.

J. H. CASE, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	64¾
Total number in jail during the year.....	998

This jail is a separate building, including jailer's residence, and is located across the street from the courthouse. In the rear it has an enclosed jail yard. The location of this jail, with its jail yard, is ideal, and is far superior to a location on the courthouse yard, where no enclosure is possible. The building is of brick and stone. There are seven different departments. The main part of the jail is new and furnishes good security and safety. It is fairly well lighted by day and has electric lights at night. It is heated by furnace and supplied with city water. There is a water-closet and bath in each department. The plumbing is fair and connects with city sewer. The premises were in fairly clean condition.

The classification required by the Penal Code is observed, and children under sixteen years are kept separate. The prisoners are not confined in the cells, and the cage corridors are used because the jail is seriously overcrowded. In one department of six cells there were confined fifty-one short-term men. There were about twenty-four bunks provided in the cage for these 51 men. Another department of long-term men had 21 men in eight cells. There were several vagrant boys about eighteen years of age in the lot.

In the enclosed yard is maintained a stone yard, where all men serving sentence, who are able, are put to work. The work consists in breaking

up by hand stone of sufficient size for road or concrete work. The work being done at this jail is to be commended.

Bathing is required once a week, and the food is prepared by prisoners in the kitchen located in the basement of the jail.

### SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

FRED M. JENNINGS, Sheriff, San Diego.

DAVID S. WILBUR, Jailer. MRS. E. C. CHAMBERS, Matron.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	21
Total number in jail during the year.....	482

The jail is a substantial building, located in the courthouse yard, built of brick covered with cement. The sheriff's office is in front, and a kitchen is located in the basement. Beside the offices on the first floor, there are three rooms for juveniles, a sleeping room for the jailer, and a padded room for insane; also a cell room with six cells, one being used for bath. The second floor contains two more cages in different rooms, similar to the one below. On the third floor, now leased to the city, is a fourth cage of four cells.

This jail was built in 1893-4 and furnishes good security and safety. It is fairly well lighted, heated by stoves, has city water, with plenty of water-closets and good bathing facilities. The plumbing is fairly good and connects with city sewer. The bedding was not very clean, but otherwise the premises were in fairly clean condition.

Good classification is observed. The prisoners, however, are not confined to their cells, but are allowed the use of the cage corridor. No work is required except the general house and jail work.

The bedding is washed at an outside laundry, while the clothing is washed by the prisoners themselves in the jail, unless they are able to pay to have it done at an outside laundry. Bathing is required once a week, and the food is prepared by a trusty in the kitchen.

At the time of our visit the jail was badly crowded. There were 36 male prisoners, of whom 14 were Chinese immigration cases awaiting deportation.

### SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

L. J. DOLAN, Sheriff, San Francisco.

M. KIERNAN, Jailer. MRS. GEORGIA KIERNAN, Matron.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	284½
Total number in jail during the year.....	2,586

The San Francisco jail is located near Ingleside, and is what was formerly known as Nos. 2 and 3, the latter being for women. Jail No. 1 was located on Broadway and used for the detention of men awaiting trial, but was destroyed by fire. Since that time all male prisoners are kept in No. 2. This building was built for men serving sentence for misdemeanors, and incidentally as a workhouse. It consists of three

wings radiating from a center, in the general form of the letter "Y." The front wing contains the administrative offices, and the other two are cell houses. The building is of brick, fairly well built, with a cement floor in the cell house. Two rows of brick walled cells extend lengthwise through the cell house, facing each way, with a utility corridor in the rear of each row and between them.

The cells are  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet high. In each cell is a toilet with flush, connected with the soil pipe in the corridor. The front of the cell is steel grating, and there is a small ventilator in the rear wall. In each cell are two bunks.

In the north wing there are two tiers of these cells, 80 in all, with an open gallery running around the upper tier. In the south wing there are three tiers of cells, 120 cells in all. In the 80 cells in the north wing there were 124 prisoners; that is, 44 of these cells had to contain two prisoners each. In the south wing the 120 cells held 288 prisoners. The jail is therefore badly overcrowded.

The building is fairly well lighted and has electric lights. There is no heat except that furnished by stoves located way out in the lobby. There is city water, and bathing facilities are provided in a separate bath house, which includes tubs and tanks.

The bedding and clothing of prisoners was fairly clean, and the jail in general was in fairly clean condition.

The classification required by the Penal Code is observed, and prisoners are confined to their cells, no prisoners being allowed the use of corridors, except trustees at work. The only labor required of the prisoners is the general housework.

Sufficient blankets and mattresses are not provided. The laundry work is done by prisoners on the premises, there being a separate laundry in the enclosed yard. The washing of prisoners' clothing is also done in this laundry.

Those serving sentence go to a basement dining-room for their meals. Two meals a day are served to the prisoners, with the exception of the workers, who get three. Comparatively few are at work. Prisoners awaiting trial are served meals in their cells.

The women prisoners in Jail No. 3 are kept now in temporary wooden buildings. There are no cells in these buildings, and the 38 prisoners make them overcrowded. The old jail building is being put in repair, and in a short time will be in condition to house the women again. This building was originally built for a boys' prison. It is badly arranged and does not furnish the required separation. When the repairs are completed there will be one large room with wooden cells or rooms, which are not intended to be locked, and prisoners will be allowed the liberty of the building. The prisoners do the general housework.

The county physician, Dr. J. C. Watkins, was making his rounds of

the men's prison at the time of our visit. The doctor went to each cell, compelled each man to stand before him for inspection, and prescribed for all who were in need. The doctor is good natured, careful in his work, and well fitted for his place.

### SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

WALTER F. SIBLEY, Sheriff, Stockton.

MARK SMITH, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	25½
Total number in jail during the year.....	510

This jail consists of a brick building, located a block away from the county courthouse. It has three floors, one of which is a basement. This basement floor consists of six cells. The two upper floors have eight cells each. On the top floor is one room with three cells, used for women, and two separate rooms. The building is lighted by electricity and heated by stoves. There is a water-closet in each cell and bathing facilities on each floor. The toilets, however, are out of order and the plumbing is bad. Repairs here are badly needed. There are city sewer connections. The premises were found in fairly clean condition. There is need of new painting in the cells.

The classification required by the Penal Code is observed here. Children are also kept in separate confinement. The prisoners are not confined in their cells, but are permitted to use the corridors. The jail was built about 1892. It is in the form of a tower, with circular cells, and is not well lighted. The plan was to prevent the prisoners in one cell from seeing those in another, but this plan is thwarted by the necessity for putting from two to four prisoners in one cell, and by allowing them to be too much together.

The blankets used for bedding are sufficient and in fair condition. Washing is done outside the jail. The prisoners wash their own clothing in the basement. Bathing is required once a week.

There is a kitchen connected with the jail and a cook is usually hired to prepare the meals, but at the time of our visit this work was being done by a prisoner.

### SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

YANCY MCFADDEN, Sheriff, San Luis Obispo.

JAMES L. WALSH, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	25¼
Total number in jail during the year.....	671

The jail is located in the basement of the county courthouse. The latter building is of brick. In the jail proper are two divisions. One contains a steel cage of six cells and the other six cells of masonry, and in addition there are two rooms. The building is old, the security is

fair, and safety from fire not very good. It is poorly ventilated and badly lighted by day. There is city water, two water-closets, and good bathing facilities. The plumbing is connected with city sewer and is not good. The general cleanliness of the premises was good.

Prisoners are not classified as required by the Penal Code, and there is only partial separation of children under sixteen years of age, the law not being complied with. Prisoners are not confined in cells, but use the corridor, which is really a large corral. No labor is required except the general work of the premises.

Washing of bedding and clothing is done by the prisoners. Bathing is required once a week. The food is contracted for with a hotel.

### SAN MATEO COUNTY.

R. S. CHATHAM, Sheriff, Redwood City.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	17¾
Total number in jail during the year.....	503

This jail is located in an out of the way place about a quarter of a mile from the courthouse. The building is of brick, old, and consists of two parts. The front is two stories high, and extending back is the cell house of one story. The first floor of the front portion contains two offices for the jailer, and the kitchen. The second floor has three rooms with barred windows, used for women, boys, or witnesses. These rooms are not connected with each other except through the hall.

The cell house proper is one story in height, with a skylight. The cage has ten tanks, one of which is used for water-closet, opening on the central corridor. Over the top of the corridor is a grating, and above is a sort of cupola for skylight. The heat is supplied by a stove in the central corridor, with the stovepipe running up through the wooden roof of this cupola. This had taken fire on the day of our visit. The cells or tanks are 6 feet 6 inches wide, 7 feet long and 7 feet high. These nine tanks contained 22 prisoners. The latter are locked in from 5 p. m. to 7 a. m., fourteen hours. In one cell were four men. The only openings into these tanks are eight 1¼-inch holes bored through the plate in front, and a 6-inch opening through the door for food. The cells were damp and the clothing hanging in them was covered with mildew.

The bedding consists of old mattresses and blankets somewhat ragged and dirty, lying on the floor of the tanks. In these cells open night buckets are used. The toilet cell contains one toilet bowl, with the plumbing out of order and sewer gas escaping. The floor was wet from water escaping from the toilet bowl. A general air of disorder pervaded the whole premises. No work is provided for prisoners, and several prisoners were sick.

The classification required by law is not observed. Two boys, candidates for Preston School, were confined in one of the rooms with a crippled man, held on suspicion of burglary.

Washing is done in a cauldron in the yard, but the bedding at the time of our visit did not appear to have been so washed. Prisoners wash their own clothing inside the jail, and they complain that it is almost impossible to dry the clothing.

Two meals are served daily, and are prepared on the premises. We saw the dinner served, and it seemed to be sufficient and of good quality.

### SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

NAT STEWART, Sheriff, Santa Barbara.

J. R. JANSSENS, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	26¼
Total number in jail during the year.....	415

The jail is a separate building, located in the courthouse yard, and contains the jailer's residence. The cell room on the first floor has a cage of tool-proof steel, with space enough above for another tier of cells. The upper floor has two parts, one used for boys and one for women. The insane are kept in a room in the jailer's residence, very much to the annoyance of his family.

The jail building is nearly new, the security is good, and it is safe from fire. It has city water, water-closet, and bathing facilities in each department. The plumbing is fair. The jail was found in clean condition.

The classification required by the Penal Code is not observed because there are not sufficient departments. Children are kept separate from other prisoners. Prisoners are not confined in their cells, but are allowed the use of the cell corridor. They are given labor upon the prison yard and the streets. Bathing is required once a week, and the food is prepared by the jailer on the premises.

### SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

A. B. LANGFORD, Sheriff, San Jose.

THOS. MONAHAN, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	71
Total number in jail during the year.....	1,064

This jail is a rectangular brick building, located on the same block with three other county buildings. It has one room of four cells, one room of fifteen cells, and eight single rooms. The building is old, but in good condition. Prisoners are fairly secure and safe from fire. The building is not well lighted. It has steam heat, city water, a water-closet in each department, and two bathtubs. The plumbing is connected



with city sewer system, and is in bad condition. At the time of our visit the sewer was stopped and water was standing in it. There were no traps to protect from sewer gas.

The classification required by law is observed, and children are kept separate. Prisoners are not, however, confined in cells, except at night, and are allowed the use of the corridors in the daytime. Prisoners in this county have been worked on the roads and also at a rock quarry, but at the time of our visit they were only required to work in the yard.

A blanket and mattress is furnished each prisoner. The bedding is washed by a trusty. Clothing is washed by prisoners in the enclosed jail yard. Bathing is required once a week. The food is prepared in a kitchen in the yard by a prisoner, acting as cook. The supervisors in this county have limited the sheriff to 10 cents a day per prisoner for food.

Last winter this jail was badly overcrowded. In this jail there are fifteen cells, and at one time there were 85 prisoners in this cage.

#### SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

H. V. TRAFTON, Sheriff, Santa Cruz.

E. L. ALZINA, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	21¼
Total number in jail during the year.....	319

The jail is a separate building, including the jailer's residence, in the courthouse yard. It is near the center of the city and surrounded closely by other buildings. The front part is two stories high, and contains the sheriff's office and residence. There is a department for women, and two separate cells on the second floor. The cage proper is two stories in height, in the same room, and does not provide proper classification. It is fairly secure and safe from fire. The building is lighted by electricity heated by steam and stoves, has city water, three water-closets, three bathrooms, good plumbing, and city sewerage. The premises were found in clean condition.

The classification required by the Penal Code is not observed. Prisoners are not confined in cells, but are permitted to use the corridors. They are worked at a rock crushing plant one and one half miles from the jail. This plant consists of a rock crusher, road roller, and stationary engine combined, and cost \$5,500. Fifteen men were being worked here under guard. The plant is a good one, and is profitable to the county.

The washing of bedding and clothing is done by the prisoners. Bathing is required once a week. The food is prepared in the jailer's kitchen.

There is an old city prison in Santa Cruz, but all commitments are under State laws and to the county jail.

## SHASTA COUNTY.

JAMES L. MONTGOMERY, Sheriff, Redding.

ALEX. LUDWIG, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	18¼
Total number in jail during the year.....	284

This jail is back of and connected with the courthouse. It is two stories in height. The lower floor contains a cage of four cells in one room, with a corridor running around, and is used for felons. The upper floor consists of one large room with no cells, and is used for prisoners serving sentence. Iron beds are placed around the room. Opening off the vestibule on the first floor are two separate cells with light doors, as well as grated doors. These are for women, boys, or special prisoners. Outside, and opening on a sidewalk, is a wooden building with two padded cells for insane. The danger from fire here is great. There is also a separate building containing two dungeons.

The building is in fairly good condition, fairly secure and safe. It is dark by day and lighted by electricity at night. It is heated by stove, has city water, water-closets, and two bathtubs. The plumbing is not good, and one of the toilets is bad. It is connected with city sewer. The premises were in fairly clean condition.

The classification required by the Penal Code is observed, and children are kept separated from other prisoners. The prisoners are confined inside the cage, but not in the cells. The only labor required is on the courthouse yard. Bedding is sent to a laundry to be washed, while the clothing of prisoners is washed by themselves in the jail. Bathing is required once a week. The food is prepared on contract by a hotel.

## SIERRA COUNTY.

JAMES MCGREGOR, Sheriff, Downieville.

Total number in jail during the year.....	1
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The county jail is in the basement of the courthouse, a wooden building. There is one steel cage, and two rooms with three cells each. The building is about fifty years old, is insecure, and not safe. A fire in the wooden courthouse would almost certainly burn the prisoners in the jail. The building is lighted by electricity and heated by stoves. It has town water supply, water-closets, one bathtub, and sewer into river. The premises were found in a clean condition.

The classification required by the Penal Code is observed, and no children have ever been in the jail to the knowledge of the sheriff. Felony cases are confined to their cells, but those serving sentence are permitted the use of the corridors. No labor is required.

The bedding was in clean condition, and is sent out to be washed, as is also the clothing of prisoners. Bathing is required weekly, and the food is furnished by a hotel on contract.

**SISKIYOU COUNTY.**

CHARLES B. HOWARD, Sheriff, Yreka.

F. C. POLLARD, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	4½
Total number in jail during the year.....	88

The building is of stone, and located in the rear of the courthouse. The sheriff's offices occupy the front part, back of which is a cell room with a cage of four cells. Above the sheriff's office is a cage of two cells, and there are also two rooms. The jail was built in 1900. The security and safety are only fair. The building is lighted by electricity and heated by a stove. It has city water, two water-closets, two bathtubs, fair plumbing, and city sewer. One of the toilets was out of order and in need of repair. The premises were found in fairly clean condition.

The classification required by law is not observed. Children are kept separated from other prisoners. Prisoners are not confined in their cells, but allowed the use of the corridors. No work is required except on the courthouse yard.

The blankets are sent out to a steam laundry to be washed, while the clothing of prisoners is washed by themselves in the jail. Bathing is regularly required. Two meals per day are prepared by a hotel at 40 cents a day per prisoner.

**SOLANO COUNTY.**

J. J. McDONALD, Sheriff, Fairfield.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	38½
Total number in jail during the year.....	220

A new jail has been built since our last report. It is a rectangular building, two stories in front and three stories in the rear, the three rear stories occupying the same height as the two front stories. The front portion contains the offices of jailer and sheriff, and sheriff's residence, on the second floor. The cell house has a center wall dividing each floor into two parts, making of the two first floors four separate jails. The top floor has four separate departments for women, boys, witnesses, and for emergency.

This is a modern, up-to-date building, light, well ventilated, and well arranged. There are ventilators in each cage. It is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. There is a washbowl and water-closet with running water in each cell, and a bathtub in each cage. The premises were clean and new. This jail furnishes the best of classification in all departments. Prisoners here are confined in cells, and are not allowed the use of corridors, except for exercise.

There is a kitchen in connection with the jail, in which the food is prepared.



NEW COUNTY JAIL—FAIRFIELD, SOLANO COUNTY.

**SISKIYOU COUNTY.**

CHARLES B. HOWARD, Sheriff, Yreka.

F. C. POLLARD, Jailer.

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Total number in jail during the year.....	88

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**SOLANO COUNTY.**

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Total number in jail during the year.....	220

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There is a kitchen in connection with the jail, in which the food is prepared.





NEW COUNTY JAIL—FAIRFIELD, SOLANO COUNTY.

**SISKIYOU COUNTY.**

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There is a kitchen in connection with the jail, in which the food is prepared.



NEW COUNTY JAIL—FAIRFIELD, SOLANO COUNTY.



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There is a kitchen in connection with the jail, in which the food is prepared.



NEW COUNTY JAIL—FAIRFIELD, SOLANO COUNTY.

**SISKIYOU COUNTY.**

CHARLES B. HOWARD, Sheriff, Yreka.

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The blankets are sent out to a steam laundry to be washed, while the clothing of prisoners is washed by themselves in the jail. Bathing is regularly required. Two meals per day are prepared by a hotel at 40 cents a day per prisoner.

**SOLANO COUNTY.**

J. J. McDONALD, Sheriff, Fairfield.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	38½
Total number in jail during the year.....	220

A new jail has been built since our last report. It is a rectangular building, two stories in front and three stories in the rear, the three rear stories occupying the same height as the two front stories. The front portion contains the offices of jailer and sheriff, and sheriff's residence on the second floor. The cell house has a center wall dividing each floor into two parts, making of the two first floors four separate jails. The top floor has four separate departments for women, boys, witnesses, and for emergency.

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There is a kitchen in connection with the jail, in which the food is prepared.



NEW COUNTY JAIL—FAIRFIELD, SOLANO COUNTY.

**SISKIYOU COUNTY.**

CHARLES B. HOWARD, Sheriff, Yreka.

F. C. POLLARD, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	4½
Total number in jail during the year.....	88

The building is of stone, and located in the rear of the courthouse. The sheriff's offices occupy the front part, back of which is a cell room with a cage of four cells. Above the sheriff's office is a cage of two cells, and there are also two rooms. The jail was built in 1900. The security and safety are only fair. The building is lighted by electricity and heated by a stove. It has city water, two water-closets, two bathtubs, fair plumbing, and city sewer. One of the toilets was out of order and in need of repair. The premises were found in fairly clean condition.

The classification required by law is not observed. Children are kept separated from other prisoners. Prisoners are not confined in their cells, but allowed the use of the corridors. No work is required except on the courthouse yard.

The blankets are sent out to a steam laundry to be washed, while the clothing of prisoners is washed by themselves in the jail. Bathing is regularly required. Two meals per day are prepared by a hotel at 40 cents a day per prisoner.

**SOLANO COUNTY.**

J. J. McDONALD, Sheriff, Fairfield.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	38½
Total number in jail during the year.....	220

A new jail has been built since our last report. It is a rectangular building, two stories in front and three stories in the rear, the three rear stories occupying the same height as the two front stories. The front portion contains the offices of jailer and sheriff, and sheriff's residence on the second floor. The cell house has a center wall dividing each floor into two parts, making of the two first floors four separate jails. The top floor has four separate departments for women, boys, witnesses, and for emergency.

This is a modern, up-to-date building, light, well ventilated, and well arranged. There are ventilators in each cage. It is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. There is a washbowl and water-closet with running water in each cell, and a bathtub in each cage. The premises were clean and new. This jail furnishes the best of classification in departments. Prisoners here are confined in cells, and are not allowed the use of corridors, except for exercise.

There is a kitchen in connection with the jail, in which the food is prepared.



NEW COUNTY JAIL—FAIRFIELD, SOLANO COUNTY.

**SISKIYOU COUNTY.**

CHARLES B. HOWARD, Sheriff, Yreka.

F. C. POLLARD, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	4½
Total number in jail during the year.....	88

The building is of stone, and located in the rear of the courthouse. The sheriff's offices occupy the front part, back of which is a cell room with a cage of four cells. Above the sheriff's office is a cage of two cells, and there are also two rooms. The jail was built in 1900. The security and safety are only fair. The building is lighted by electricity and heated by a stove. It has city water, two water-closets, two bathtubs, fair plumbing, and city sewer. One of the toilets was out of order and in need of repair. The premises were found in fairly clean condition.

The classification required by law is not observed. Children are kept separated from other prisoners. Prisoners are not confined in their cells, but allowed the use of the corridors. No work is required except on the courthouse yard.

The blankets are sent out to a steam laundry to be washed, while the clothing of prisoners is washed by themselves in the jail. Bathing is regularly required. Two meals per day are prepared by a hotel at 40 cents a day per prisoner.

**SOLANO COUNTY.**

J. J. McDONALD, Sheriff, Fairfield.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	38½
Total number in jail during the year.....	220

A new jail has been built since our last report. It is a rectangular building, two stories in front and three stories in the rear, the three rear stories occupying the same height as the two front stories. The front portion contains the offices of jailer and sheriff, and sheriff's residence, on the second floor. The cell house has a center wall dividing each floor into two parts, making of the two first floors four separate jails. The top floor has four separate departments for women, boys, witnesses, and for emergency.

This is a modern, up-to-date building, light, well ventilated, and well arranged. There are ventilators in each cage. It is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. There is a washbowl and water-closet with running water in each cell, and a bathtub in each cage. The premises were clean and new. This jail furnishes the best of classification in all departments. Prisoners here are confined in cells, and are not allowed the use of corridors, except for exercise.

There is a kitchen in connection with the jail, in which the food is prepared.





NEW COUNTY JAIL—FAIRFIELD, SOLANO COUNTY.



**SONOMA COUNTY.**

J. K. SMITH, Sheriff, Santa Rosa.

F. LA POINT, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	20¼
Total number in jail during the year.....	534

The jail is a brick building, located on a separate lot from the courthouse, and is surrounded by other buildings. The front is two stories in height, and the cell house one story. On the first floor of the front part is the sheriff's office, and above are rooms for women and boys. There are thirty-two cells in the jail proper.

The building is not in good condition, and is unsafe. The cell house is lighted by skylight by day and electricity by night. It is heated by stoves, has city water, three water-closets, three bathtubs, and fair plumbing, connected with city sewer. The bedding was not found in clean condition, and the clothing of prisoners, and the building proper, only fairly clean.

No classification is possible in this jail. Prisoners serving sentence, and those awaiting trial, are all herded together. In this jail we found upon one visit the prisoners seated around a table on which the meals were served, under a skylight, discussing among themselves the latest murder; in other words, conducting a school for crime. Held in a room for examination, we found an insane woman, who did not know why she was there, in company with a characterless woman serving sentence for vagrancy. The insane woman was probably respectable. Her companion, a stranger to her, was certainly not. This jail has no matron, and a man had custody of both of these women.

Bedding is sent outside for washing, but the clothing is washed by the prisoners in the jail. Bathing is required every week. The food is cooked on a stove inside of the cell house by a prisoner.

**STANISLAUS COUNTY.**

A. S. DINGLEY, Sheriff, Modesto.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	8¾
Total number in jail during the year.....	238

This jail is in the basement of the courthouse, a brick building with wood interior. There is one room with six cells, or tanks, with grating over the top, and a separate room for vagrants. This latter is of wood, and has a rusted out iron floor. There is no place for women or boys. The building is old and insecure. There was one escape last year. Neither is it safe from fire. The conditions are very bad, and the jail should be condemned. It is lighted by electricity, has city water, one water-closet, no bathing facilities except a garden hose, poor plumbing,

and city sewer. The premises were not found in clean condition. The bedding and clothing of prisoners were also not clean.

There is no classification of prisoners. Children under sixteen years of age are not kept separated from other prisoners. Prisoners are not confined in their cells. No labor is provided. The sheriff recently asked the supervisors for authority to work prisoners on roads, but the supervisors said the farmers would oppose it, as they wished to work out their taxes. (Query: Are the roads of this county so good that they can not furnish sufficient labor for farmers to pay their taxes, and at the same time furnish work for prisoners? We doubt it.)

There is a kitchen on the premises, and two meals daily are supplied.

### SUTTER COUNTY.

F. B. NOYES, Sheriff, Yuba City.

BENNETT SCHILLIG, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	1
Total number in jail during the year.....	55

This jail is a small building in the rear of the courthouse, built of brick and iron. It is connected with the sheriff's office, which is a room in the courthouse. The jail is old. There is but one room of four cells. It is not secure, and only fairly safe from fire. It is lighted by electricity and heated by stoves. It has city water, one water-closet, and no bathing facilities. There is fair plumbing, and sewage is into a cess-pool. The premises were found in fairly clean condition. The bedding is not washed. When it becomes too bad to endure longer it is burned. Clothing of prisoners is washed by themselves in the jail.

No classification of prisoners is possible, there not even being a place for women. Prisoners are not kept in their cells.

Food is furnished from the jailer's house.

This county, however, has few prisoners, not over two at any one time during the past year.

### TEHAMA COUNTY.

J. BOYD, Sheriff, Red Bluff.

A. A. KAUFFMAN, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	9½
Total number in jail during the year.....	139

The jail is a one-story brick building, detached, but connected with the courthouse. The floor is of wood, with a basement underneath, which has a steel plate ceiling. The cage is in the center of the jail room, and has six cells, three facing each way. It is of strap iron, laid sidewise, and is dark. There are two rooms in front, one used for women, and one for the jailer.

There is no classification, and prisoners are not confined in their cells. Work in the courthouse yard and about the courthouse is all the labor required.

The bedding is not washed, but is thrown away when too bad. Clothing of prisoners is washed by themselves inside the jail. They also prepare their own food.

TRINITY COUNTY.

J. H. BOYCE, Sheriff, Weaverville.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	1
Total number in jail during the year.....	12

The jail consists of two cells in the rear of the sheriff's office in the courthouse. The latter is a business block on the main business street of town. The cells are of good size and well ventilated, but dark. It is proposed to put two cells in the basement below on a cement floor. This will be a better arrangement, having better ventilation and better light, and the two places will furnish better classification than heretofore.

The present jail is certainly not secure, and there is great danger from fire. It is lighted with electricity and heated by a stove. It has city water, water-closets in each cell, no bathing facilities, good plumbing, and town sewerage.

The bedding is fair, and the cells were fairly clean at the time of our visit.

Food is prepared outside on contract.

TULARE COUNTY.

W. W. COLLINS, Sheriff, Visalia.  
D. R. DOUGLAS, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	16½
Total number in jail during the year.....	683

This jail is a separate building, occupying a separate lot, about a block distant from the courthouse and across the street from the Southern Pacific depot. The building is of brick with wood interior, and is in good condition. There are in all three departments. The first floor front is occupied by the jailer and sheriff for offices. On the second floor, over the offices, is a department with a steel cage of four cells, placed on a wood floor. There are also on this floor two rooms. In the cell house proper, there is one department in the basement which is used for city cases. Over this is a cage of six cells, two large, and four small. The jail is fairly secure, and fairly safe from fire. There is fairly good light by day and electricity is used at night. Ventilation is furnished by windows only. The building is heated by stoves, has city water, with water-closet in each department, but the bathing facilities are not good. The plumbing is fair only, and connected with city sewer.

The bedding was found fairly clean, except in the department for city prisoners. Clothing was in fair condition. The cells and corridors were clean. Blankets are sent to a laundry for washing.

Proper classification as required by law is observed. Children are kept separated. Prisoners are not confined in cells, but are allowed the use of the corridor. Labor is required on the yard and in building only. Prisoners wash their own clothing in the yard. Bathing is required weekly. Two meals are furnished the prisoners daily by a hotel on contract, at 15 cents a meal.

### TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

WILLIAM SWEENEY, Sheriff, Sonora.

W. H. SQUIRES, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	4¼
Total number in jail during the year.....	79

This building is a brick structure, one story high, and located about one block from the courthouse. It is now very old. The cells are ten in number, of brick masonry with solid steel bars. The building is solid. There are long ventilating spaces in the cells, protected by steel bars, and there are steel shutters on the outside. There is a jail yard surrounded by a high brick wall. There are two rooms of five cells each. The building is lighted by electricity and heated by stoves, has city water, water-closet in each cell, with bathing facilities, and fair plumbing. The bedding and clothing was in fairly clean condition.

Classification, as required by law, is not provided. Prisoners are not confined in their cells, but are allowed the use of corridors. Beside the work in the building, prisoners are required to saw wood in the yard. The washing is done by prisoners inside the jail. Bathing is required regularly, and the food is prepared in the kitchen on the premises. Two meals a day are served.

### VENTURA COUNTY.

E. G. McMARTIN, Sheriff, Ventura.

J. SALVIDO, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	13½
Total number in jail during the year.....	384

This jail is a brick building, adjoining the courthouse. The front part is two stories in height, with a cell house extending to the rear, one story in height. In the front is the jailer's office, above which are rooms for boys and women, four in number. In the cell house is a cage with six cells. The jail building is in good condition, furnishing good security, and is safe from fire. It is lighted by electricity, and fairly well lighted by day. It is heated by stoves, has city water, with plenty of water-closets and bathing facilities, good plumbing, and city sewer. It was clean and in good condition.

Prisoners are not confined in cells, but are allowed the use of the cage corridor.

A rock-crushing plant has been established in the jail yard, consisting of a crusher run by gasoline engine. Rock is gathered from the ocean beach and drawn to this yard, where it is crushed by prisoners, and then sold to the city. The under sheriff said that the number of tramps had greatly decreased in Ventura since the establishment of this plant. It was generally known among them within a week, and now any of this class passing this way go through Ventura without stopping.

Prisoners were furnished with a canvas suit, one half brown and one half blue, so as to make escape difficult.

Food is prepared by the jailer.

### YOLO COUNTY.

SAM MONTGOMERY, Sheriff, Woodland.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	7½
Total number in jail during the year.....	72

This jail occupies part of the basement and part of the first floor of the courthouse. There are five tanks on the first floor, and eight in the basement, with two padded cells for insane. The courthouse was built in 1859, and raised up and the present jail constructed underneath in 1864. The cells are dungeons, but the top is covered with grating, so that there is some ventilation. False wooden floors have been put in and bunks are made on the floor. The jail contained at one time last winter 18 prisoners. Two boys, about seventeen years of age, were found with other prisoners serving sentence.

The jail is dark in the daytime, and at night is lighted by electricity. It is heated by stoves, has city water, one water-closet in each department, and one bathtub. The plumbing is fair and connected with city sewer. The premises were fairly clean.

Prisoners are classified as required by the Penal Code, but there is no separate place for children or women. Prisoners are not confined in cells, but are allowed to run together in the corridors. No labor is required except on the courthouse yard. Washing is done by prisoners in the jail. There are no requirements as to bathing. Food is prepared on contract outside of the jail.

A new jail in this county is badly needed.

**YUBA COUNTY.**

GEORGE H. VOSS, Sheriff, Marysville.

H. M. LYDON, Jailer.

Average number of prisoners in jail.....	24½
Total number in jail during the year.....	182

The jail is located next to the courthouse. There are two parts, one built about forty years ago, containing fourteen steel cells. There is very little light or ventilation in this part. On the second floor are six wooden cells or rooms for women. In this building there are no bathing facilities, except washtubs, and the toilet bowls do not flush.

Under the hall of records is another cell room containing a cage of three cells, used for felons. This new cell room is in very good condition. It is lighted by electric lights, and heated by hot water. It has city water, with water-closets, and bathing facilities. When visited, the bedding was not clean, but otherwise the premises were in fairly clean condition.

Classification is not always enforced, as we found here in the better portion of the jail, three men awaiting trial on charges of felony, with four prisoners serving sentence. All were running together. Prisoners are not confined in their cells, but are allowed the use of the corridors.

The bedding consists mostly of quilts, which are not washed, and were in dirty condition. The prisoners wash their own clothing.

Two meals are furnished daily under contract with a restaurant, at 35 cents a day per prisoner.

This county is in great need of a new jail.



## CHAPTER II.

## THE COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Since our last report a new county hospital has been built in Santa Clara County, at a cost of about \$100,000. It is a model in arrangement and well equipped for medical and surgical work. Many of our county hospitals have received additions or improvements. New buildings have been added to the one in Los Angeles. Decided improvements have been made at San Bernardino. An excellent operating room has been built at San Joaquin. A new building has been added at Fresno, which is a model in arrangement. Some improvements are noted in management. There are many, however, where it is most needed, that show no signs of improvement.

Many of our county hospitals are only homes for indigents, almshouses; but others are in addition caring for the sick poor. Some are provided with good operating rooms and dispensaries, with sterilizing and other apparatus. Graduate and student nurses are also employed in many of them.

But there are many which are only very poor "poor houses," and which furnish scarcely the things necessary to sustain life, not including the comforts.

We repeat the following from previous reports:

"The ideal county hospital should be located near the county seat, and be easily accessible. It should provide:

"1. A residence for the superintendent separate and apart from the quarters of the inmates.

"2. Separate quarters for both sick and surgical cases. The ward system may be partly used, but there should be single rooms for such cases as may require isolation.

"3. A certain number of comfortable private rooms for patients who can afford to pay a limited sum for such care. In all of our larger counties there are private patients who need hospital treatment who can afford to pay a small sum of from \$5 to \$10 a week, but who are not able to pay the larger sums demanded by private hospitals. This class should be provided for in the county hospital and receive special care.

"4. Good accommodations for the paralytic and permanently disabled.

"5. Separate and isolated quarters for both the consumptives and those afflicted with contagious diseases.

"6. Suitable rooms for the custodial cases—the old people who are able to get around and partly help themselves. These may be in the main building or in detached buildings. They should have sleeping-rooms, a day-room, a smoking-room, and a dining-room. Those who are able should be required to perform some labor. This must be graded in accordance with their ability. It would be better for them, and they owe it to the county. The keeping of such people in idleness is an injury.



"7. For the perfect separation of the sexes, especially of the custodial cases. The arrangement should be such that no scandal can arise.

"8. Suitable rooms for the employees. These should, for the most part, be in the administration or residence portion of the building.

"The county farm should not be large, but should be of good land. In too many cases the county farm is the poorest land in the vicinity. The farm should produce all the vegetables, milk, eggs, pork, and poultry needed on the place, and be large enough for these purposes. In most cases, it would be a mistake to attempt to run a county farm to produce an income. When this is attempted, it rarely succeeds. There is not usually the same interest on the part of the paid superintendent to make it pay that there would be if he had to get his income from the farm. Again, his main work is the care of his patients, and that requires his time and attention, and the farm work can be only secondary."

We have tried to collect the statistics showing the cost of maintenance of our county hospitals, but so many of the county auditors have failed to respond that we were compelled to abandon it this year. Officials do not apparently appreciate the importance of accurate statistics. We believe it would promote economy and careful management if we could procure and publish the statistics of the cost of our hospitals. In many of our county hospitals accounts are not kept by the Superintendent, but bills are allowed by the supervisors and paid by order on the treasurer. It is therefore necessary to obtain these statistics from the county auditor.

The same is true in regard to relief furnished indigents outside of the county hospital. It would be of interest to many citizens of the State if we could show the amount of indigent relief granted by the board of supervisors, but we are unable to do this without authority.

## INSPECTION OF COUNTY HOSPITALS.

### ALAMEDA COUNTY.

W. A. CLARK, M.D., Superintendent, San Leandro.

Average number of patients.....	374 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total number for the year.....	1,150

The farm consists of 125 acres, of which 80 acres are tillable and 45 acres pasture. There is no garden and but a few orchard trees. A dairy of 42 cows, a herd of 40 swine, and 900 chickens are kept. There is a modern dairy barn, with milking machine, a horse barn, hog house, and a chicken house.

The hospital buildings consist of a central building used for the sick, separate buildings for indigents, and seventeen tents with from two to fourteen beds each. The condition of the central hospital building is excellent, but some of the buildings used for indigents are in bad condition, unfit for use, and should be condemned and torn down. There are some housed in a basement and others in an attic up under the roof. No heat is provided for those who are compelled to occupy the tents, and in the winter season they are uncomfortable. Two separate buildings are used for women, and there is also a separate cottage for the Superintendent, and one for the nurses. The buildings are clean and in good sanitary condition, except from the fact of overcrowding. The main buildings are heated by steam and provided with electric lights.

Three meals are furnished all patients daily. They receive meat twice a day, vegetables in variety, fruit three times a week, and breakfast foods in the morning.

Besides the Superintendent, there are three internes, a visiting physician and surgeon, and nine nurses employed. The medical care of the patients is excellent, and this hospital is doing fine medical and surgical work.

Within two years the number of patients has increased from 315 to 424, and the larger proportion of these are indigents. No new provision has been made for them except by the erection of tents, with the result that the place is badly overcrowded, and the patients do not receive the care and comforts to which they are entitled.

The library was found to be badly infected during the past year and all of it was burned.

**AMADOR COUNTY.**

FRED B. LEMOIN, Superintendent, Jackson.

Average number of patients.....	52
Total number for the year.....	111

The site consists of 7½ acres of land, located in the town of Jackson. There is a small garden. The stock consists of 3 cows, 6 hogs, and about 150 chickens. The farm buildings are small, but answer the purpose.

The hospital building is a large two-story brick structure, with an annex connected. The buildings are in good condition and contain thirteen rooms. There is also a good operating room. The separation of the sexes is not well provided for. A separate cottage is furnished the Superintendent.

The premises were clean and in good sanitary condition. Both electric and gas lights are used, and the heating is done by stoves. There are good water-closets and bathroom facilities.

Two regular meals are furnished the inmates, at 8 a. m. and 3 p. m., with a lunch at noon. Meat is furnished twice daily, and vegetables, fruit, and breakfast foods daily.

The medical attendance is furnished by the county physician, and no nurses are employed. The wife of the Superintendent acts as matron. A cook is the only domestic help employed.

The water supply is adequate for house use, but the pressure is not sufficient for fire protection. There are, however, three fire escapes, two flights of stairs and one ladder.

There are porches all around the building and verandas above. The walls were being tinted and kalsomined at the time of inspection.

**BUTTE COUNTY.**

J. V. RICHARDSON, Superintendent, Oroville.

Average number of patients.....	42
Total number for the year.....	308

The farm consists of 156 acres, of which 56 acres are tillable and 100 acres in pasture. There is an orchard of 18 acres, mostly in oranges and olives. These trees surround the buildings and make a pleasant location.

The main hospital building is an imposing structure of brick, two stories in height, with porches and verandas around it. It contains five wards and five rooms. There are several small buildings in the yard, occupied by indigent men. These buildings are all one story in height, and some of them are quite old and in bad condition. The Superintendent has rooms in the main building. It is also provided with an operating room and a drug room. The buildings are heated by stoves and lighted by electricity, and the water supply is from private springs.

The buildings and premises were found clean and in fairly good condition. The walls, however, need kalsomining and the inside wood-work needs painting. The porches should have new floors and some new buildings should be erected for indigents, in place of some of the old buildings now used.

Two regular meals and a cold lunch are served patients daily, with meat twice daily, fruit and mush daily, and vegetables in variety.

The county physician prescribes for the inmates. No nurse is employed, except one steward and a matron. There are also employed a cook, a laundryman, and a farm laborer.

### CALAVERAS COUNTY.

J. W. ROBERTS, Superintendent, San Andreas.

Average number of patients.....	58¾
Total number for the year.....	308

The farm consists of 37 acres, of which 18 acres are tillable and the remainder pasture. No garden is cultivated for want of water for irrigation, and there are only a few fruit trees.

The stock consists of 5 cows, 8 hogs, and about 250 chickens.

The main building is of wood, two stories in height, well arranged, and in good condition except the plastering. The walls need repairing and kalsomining or tinting. Fire escapes have been constructed and fire fighting apparatus installed. Porches and verandas extend all around the building. There are two stairways outside and one inside. There are two buildings outside used for men. One of these is very old and unfit for use. There is a separate building for women, but this is not adequate and a new building should be provided. There are eight wards, two sitting rooms, and ten single rooms in the main building. The Superintendent has a separate cottage. The buildings are lighted by electricity and heated by stoves.

The patients receive two regular meals a day and a cold lunch. Meat and fruit served once a day, vegetables in variety, and mush for breakfast.

The county physician prescribes for the sick cases. There is employed one nurse, a cook, a farm laborer, and a night watchman. The wife of the Superintendent acts as matron.

### COLUSA COUNTY.

JAMES A. WHITE, Superintendent, Colusa.

Average number of patients.....	25¼
Total number for the year.....	100

The farm consists of 39 acres, situated near the bank of the Sacramento River, and is nearly all tillable. About 6 acres are devoted to garden and 7 to orchard, with a good variety of fruit. The stock con-

sists of 9 cows, with 4 other head of cattle, 12 old hogs, 20 pigs, and 215 chickens. There is a barn in fair condition.

The hospital is a one-story building, or buildings, connected by covered passageways. The front part is used by the Superintendent and family, and at the back a covered porch connects the various wings. One is used for dining-room and kitchen, one for male patients, containing two wards, and one of five rooms for female patients. The buildings and wards are all neat, well kept, and in good condition. The grounds are well kept and clean, and there is a fine growth of shade trees in the front yard. In the rear is a good orchard. The hospital is provided with an operating room and a drug room. The buildings are lighted by acetylene gas and heated by stoves. The water supply is from a well, and the sewage is into a cesspool about five rods from the building. This is certainly too close and is liable to contaminate the well water.

Three meals are served daily, meat twice a day. Fruit is served once a day, vegetables in variety, and mush about twice a week, as patients do not care for it.

The county physician prescribes for the patients. There are employed a steward, who acts as nurse, a cook, and a farmer. The Superintendent's wife acts as matron.

The supervisors should provide a cesspool with proper sewer connections.

#### CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

C. W. JENKINS, Superintendent, Martinez.

Average number of patients.....	71
Total number for the year.....	403

The location is a beautiful one on a hill overlooking the valley, about one mile south of Martinez. There are but 4 acres of land, of which 3 are in cultivation; 40 acres for pasture are rented. The quality of soil is not good. A small garden only is cultivated, and about one acre is in orchard. The stock consists of 13 cows and 250 chickens.

The hospital buildings consist of five one-story wooden structures. They are old and not in good repair. The buildings provide for five wards, one separate building being used for female patients. There is an operating room, but a poor one. The buildings are lighted by electricity and heated by oil burner stoves. The water supply is fairly good. The premises were clean and in fair sanitary condition.

Three meals are served daily to the patients. Meat is served twice a day to the workers and once to the other patients. Vegetables are furnished in variety, and fruit daily for supper and mush daily for breakfast.

The county physician prescribes for the sick cases. There are two men and one woman, one cook, and a farm laborer employed.

Two patients also are employed at a small remuneration to assist about the premises.

The buildings were greatly overcrowded during the past winter, having at one time 93 inmates; 46 patients were admitted in March last, nearly all of whom were cases of delirium tremens and injuries in saloon brawls. The facilities for medical work are inadequate. There are two tuberculosis cases, young girls, ten and twelve years of age.

### EL DORADO COUNTY.

S. H. RANTZ, M.D., Superintendent, Placerville.

Average number of patients.....	53 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total number for the year.....	125

The hospital is located on a hill, consisting of about 6 acres of land, within the limits of Placerville. There is about one acre of garden and small fruits, and a few fruit trees.

The main building is two stories in height, built in the shape of an "L," with a porch all around the lower floor and three verandas on the second floor. There is a separate cottage for the Superintendent. The buildings are of wood and the walls on the inside were not plastered, but finished by putting canvas upon the studding. The outside stairway makes a good fire escape. There is an old house on the premises which should be torn down. The buildings are lighted by electricity, heated by stoves, and have a good water supply. The premises and buildings were in a fair state of cleanliness and good sanitary condition.

Two meals, morning and evening, with a midday lunch, are served. Meat is served once a day, vegetables, in variety, mush daily and fruit frequently.

The county physician prescribed for the cases. A cook is employed.

The main building needs a general overhauling, plastering, and tinting.

### FRESNO COUNTY.

GEORGE H. BLAND, M.D., Superintendent, Fresno.

Average number of patients.....	13
Total number for the year.....	1,129

There are 80 acres in the farm, all of which are tillable. There is a good garden cultivated, but no orchard. The place is stocked with 20 cows, 4 horses, some hogs, and some chickens.

The main hospital building is nearly new, Mission style of architecture, with a central portion two stories in height and the wings one story. Some distance in the rear is located another building, used for indigents. This building is two stories in height. Both buildings are constructed of brick. There are in all ten wards and sixteen small rooms. Two of these small rooms in the hospital are for private patients.

The hospital also contains an operating room, a dressing room, and a drug room, all well equipped for best medical and surgical work. The building for indigents is equipped with a separate kitchen and dining-room. There is a grove of trees in the rear. Each inmate in this building is provided with a chest and shelf in addition to his bed. The furniture is all new, and all the buildings are clean and in first class condition. They are lighted with electricity and heated with steam.

### GLENN COUNTY.

W. I. LEAKE, Superintendent. Willows.

Average number of patients.....	13
Total number for the year.....	83

The hospital site of 20 acres lies about one mile north of Willows. The land is nearly all under cultivation. The quality is fair. No garden is cultivated, and there are only a few trees on the place. The stock consists of 12 cows, 10 hogs, 2 horses, and 12 chickens.

There is one large central building of wood, which is in fair condition. There are eight rooms for inmates, and at present there are no women. The premises were found only fairly clean, the ceilings and walls being badly colored, and in some places the plastering is off. The sewage runs into a cesspool, which is in bad condition and located quite close to the buildings.

Three meals daily are served. Meat is served twice a day, vegetables in variety, fruit daily, and mush for breakfast.

The county physician prescribes for patients. There are no nurses, and a cook is the only employee. The wife of the Superintendent is the matron. The Superintendent of this hospital is paid \$12.50 per month each for the board of patients, he furnishing everything in the way of provisions, and paying the help. He owns all the stock on the premises.

The plastering should be repaired, the woodwork painted, a new floor put in the kitchen, and the cesspool cleaned and remedied.

### HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

D. H. McFARLAN, Superintendent, Eureka.

Average number of patients.....	70¼
Total number for the year.....	189

This hospital is located on a site of 20 acres about one and a half miles from the business center of Eureka. About 15 acres of the land are tillable, about 9 acres in garden, well cultivated and productive. The stock kept on the premises consists of 4 cows, 2 horses, and 150 chickens.

The central hospital building is a large two-story wooden structure, with verandas and two wings, or wards, extending to the rear. The

building is an imposing one, and in good condition. The first floor contains the offices, a drug room, an operating room, large general dining-room, and a well equipped kitchen. The second floor contains rooms for Superintendent's family and nine rooms for female patients. The two wings extending to the rear each contain two wards for men and also one single room. The wards have porches on the inside, connecting with the dining-room.

The building is well lighted and supplied with electric lights and steam heat. The water supply is from private wells. There are eight water-closets and four bathrooms. The plumbing is good and sewerage connects with cesspool. The premises were found clean and in good condition.

Three meals are served daily. Supper was served during our visit and was a substantial meal, well cooked. Meat is served twice a day, vegetables, fruit and mush daily. The patients are prescribed for by the county physicians. Two nurses are employed, one male and one female. In addition, an engineer, cook, waitress, and night watchman are employed. A farm laborer is employed when needed.

#### INYO COUNTY.

JOHN A. DOANE, Superintendent, Big Pine.

Average number of patients.....	19½
Total number for the year.....	39

This farm is located near the village of Big Pine and consists of 80 acres, of which 45 are tillable and the remainder pasture land. One acre is used for garden, and there are a few fruit trees and vines. The stock consists of 4 cows, 5 other cattle, 4 hogs, and 200 chickens.

There are two buildings; one is used for the residence of the Superintendent, with kitchen and dining-room for inmates. The other building is for male inmates. This has two wards of seven beds each, opening onto a cozy sitting-room. The Superintendent's house is two stories in height. If any women are admitted they must be placed here. An old house on the place is occupied by an old man and wife, using their own furniture. The plumbing in the buildings is very bad, there being no traps or vents. Lighting is done by means of lamps and candles and heat is supplied by stoves. The water-closets are outdoor vaults and the sewerage is into a cesspool. The buildings were found in a clean condition.

Meat is served the patients twice a day, fruit frequently, vegetables daily in variety, and mush twice a day.

A physician located at Big Pine is employed to prescribe for the patients. There are no nurses. One cook and a farm laborer are employed. The wife of the Superintendent acts as matron.



**KERN COUNTY.**

F. BUCKREUS, Superintendent, Bakersfield.

Average number of patients.....	42
Total number for the year.....	366

The site consists of 6 acres, located just west of the city limits of Bakersfield. There are about 3 acres of orchard, but the balance of the land is uncultivated. Two cows are kept and about 50 chickens. There is a small barn on the premises.

The central hospital building is two stories high, with a one-story ward wing extending out east and another west, and a brick kitchen building in the rear. This latter is about six feet distant from the main building, and the passageway is enclosed. There are three wards and three rooms for inmates, two rooms for employees, one for Superintendent, and one for the matron. The women are kept on the second floor of the main building. There is an operating room with good appliances, and a drug room. The building is lighted by electricity, and heated by steam. There is city water, a water-closet, and a bathtub in each department, and fair plumbing connected with city sewer. The premises were found in clean condition.

Three meals are served patients daily, at which meat is given twice, vegetables and fruit daily, and mush for breakfast.

The county physician prescribes for patients. There are two male nurses and one female nurse, two cooks, and one laundryman. A matron is also employed.

**KINGS COUNTY.**

B. W. MOORE, Superintendent, Hanford.

Average number of patients.....	11¼
Total number for the year.....	60

The site consists of 10 acres of poor alkali land one mile east of Hanford. There is a small garden patch and no orchard. No other land is cultivated. The stock consists of 2 cows, 3 hogs, 2 horses, and about 300 chickens. There is a barn in good condition.

The hospital buildings are two in number, one story high. The main building consists of six sleeping rooms with two beds each, with a porch extending around three sides. The porch on one side is enclosed by wire screen. There is a separate building for tuberculosis cases. The old dwelling house, which is in connection with the main hospital building, is used by the Superintendent. The buildings are all of wood, and in fairly good condition. The tuberculosis building consists of four rooms. It is nearly new, and has a large front porch screened in, where the patients sleep during the summer season.

There are no women at this hospital now, and there is no proper place for them if any should be received.

There is a good operating room, with new appliances, for surgical operations.

The buildings are lighted by acetylene gas, heated by stoves, and water is furnished by well and windmill. There are three water-closets inside, and one outside, with two bathtubs. Plumbing is in fair condition, and connected with cesspool. The premises were found in a clean condition at the time of our visit.

Three meals are served daily, at which meat is given twice, vegetables daily in variety, fruit daily, and mush for breakfast.

Patients are prescribed for by the county physician. The wife of the Superintendent is matron, and one cook is hired.

### LAKE COUNTY.

H. C. WILKINSON, Superintendent, Lakeport.

Average number of patients.....	3½
Total number for the year.....	14

This county does not own a county hospital. A contract is made with Mr. Wilkinson to board the charges of the county for \$1 a day, he furnishing everything and providing all care. For this purpose he rents a house, which is not in good condition, is not plastered, and the walls are covered with muslin on which wall paper has been placed. Most of this has torn loose and hangs in a ragged condition. It furnishes an excellent place for vermin to hide, and one of the inmates was found sleeping out in an open woodshed, because he said the bedbugs drove him out of the house. In one of the rooms of the house was an Indian with a broken leg. In the same room were two women and two children, and their household equipment. They had moved in and were doing their own cooking on a camp fire in the yard. Another old man had just been brought in, and there seemed to be no decent place to provide for him.

The Superintendent resides close by, and the meals are prepared in his own house and taken over to the inmates. He informs us that he has tried to rent another and better house, but no one will rent to him for the purposes of an infirmary. The bank which owns this house refuses to make any repairs, and the board of supervisors tell the Superintendent that they have contracted with him, and it is his duty to solve the problem. As a result, the problem is not solved, and the inmates suffer. It seems to us that the only solution of the problem is for the county to provide a building. The plan here pursued is by no means a satisfactory one.

The county physician prescribes for all patients.

**LASSEN COUNTY.**

J. E. BASS, Superintendent, Susanville.

Average number of patients.....	6¼
Total number for the year.....	18

This is nominally a farm of 160 acres of land, only a few acres of which are tillable, the rest being mountainous and rocky. One cow, 1 horse, and about 200 chickens are kept.

There are two buildings; one, an old one, occupied by the Superintendent and family; the other, a new, cheaply built structure, containing four rooms. This building is used for patients. Proper separation of the sexes is not provided, and the provision for the sick is not good. The buildings are lighted by lamps and heated by stoves. There is a good water supply, and good sewerage. The plumbing, however, is not in good order. The premises were found clean and in fair sanitary condition.

Three meals are provided daily, and meat is served for each meal. Vegetables, fruit, and mush are served daily.

The county physician prescribes for the sick. No nurse is employed, and the wife of the Superintendent acts as matron. No other help is employed.

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY HOSPITAL.**

D. C. BARBER, M.D., Superintendent, Los Angeles.

Average number of patients.....	278½
Total number for the year.....	3,404

The county hospital is located in the city of Los Angeles, and only sufficient ground is owned to furnish a site for the buildings. The farm supplies used here, such as milk, eggs, fruit, and vegetables, are received from the county farm at Downey.

There are three new brick buildings of good size, two stories in height. Two of these are used for medical wards, and one for contagious diseases. There is also a new dormitory for nurses. A new brick building for kitchen and dining-room is in course of construction, and a new brick morgue has recently been built. The old wooden buildings, however, are still in use. In fact, there seems to have been sufficient increase to fill up the new buildings. The old buildings are not in the best condition. A good laundry is maintained, which also does work for the county farm.

As this institution provides for the sick only, there is fairly good equipment for the purpose, including operating, dressing, and drug rooms. Besides the Superintendent, who is a practicing physician, eight assistant physicians and internes are employed, and there is also a corps of forty-five nurses, together with such domestics and other help as is required in an institution of this size.

The Superintendent is provided with a separate cottage.

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY FARM.**

ANDREW F. WADE, Superintendent, Downey.

Average number of patients.....	209
Total number for the year.....	357

The farm consists of 333 acres of land, all of which is tillable, and valued at about \$600 per acre; 15 acres are in garden, 30 acres in oranges. There is also a good acreage of alfalfa, and the farm in general is in good condition. The stock consists of 74 cows, 50 other cattle, 14 horses, 269 hogs, and 1,500 chickens. The farm buildings are all in good condition.

The buildings for inmates are four in number, and arranged around a court. The front building is used by the Superintendent for residence and administration. Two buildings, at the right and left, are used for patients, and the rear building contains the kitchen and dining-room. These buildings are all of brick, and in good condition. There is a separate building across the roadway for the women, and also a long, one-story brick building used for chronic insane cases, which have been returned from the State hospitals for county care. This building contains twenty-six rooms for men, and twenty-six for women. In the rear are two enclosed courts, furnishing good places for the insane patients to get out into the open air. The building is in charge of a man and his wife, and we believe the care here furnished to be fully equal to that furnished by our State insane hospitals. Since our last visit there has been built a residence for the physician, and a chapel is now under construction. At this institution there is no special provision for sick patients, as the county maintains a hospital in the city of Los Angeles, and sick cases are sent there.

The buildings are lighted by lamps and heated by stoves. The water supply is private, but ample. Bathing facilities are not good. For sewerage there is a system of septic tanks, which are satisfactory. The premises were found clean and in good sanitary condition. In fact, there is every appearance of good, careful management. We were pleased to find one of the supervisors a frequent visitor, and giving this institution his special attention.

The food is good and sufficient. Meat and mush are served daily, vegetables in variety, and fruit frequently.

There is a resident physician, interne, three nurses, two domestics, and eight farm laborers.

MADERA COUNTY.

W. C. REED, M.D., Superintendent, Madera.  
J. M. HENSLEY, Steward.

Average number of patients.....	36½
Total number for the year.....	184

The farm consists of 40 acres of land, all of which is tillable. It is rather sandy, and not very productive. About half an acre is in garden, and there are only a few fruit trees. The stock consists of 4 cows, 3 other cattle, 2 horses, 3 hogs, and about 150 chickens.

The hospital building is of wood, one story in height, with a high basement, and a porch the whole length of the front, about 120 feet. Some of the wards are in the basement. They are five in number. The steward in charge resides in the building, and for lack of sufficient accommodations, is compelled to keep the female patients in his own rooms. This is not agreeable, and very inconvenient. The toilet facilities are not sufficient. The building is lighted by lamps and heated by stoves. The premises were found clean, and in good sanitary condition.

Three meals are furnished the patients daily, with meat at each meal. Vegetables in variety, fruit twice a week, and mush twice a day.

The Superintendent and county physician resides in Madera, and the institution is in charge of the steward, whose wife is the matron. A nurse and a cook are employed.

There should be provided at this hospital a morgue. The plastering on the dining-room and kitchen, and on the wards under these rooms, is partly off, and in bad condition. These rooms should be replastered. The bathtubs are old and in bad condition, and should be replaced.

MARIN COUNTY.

W. F. JONES, Superintendent, San Rafael.

Average number of patients.....	35¼
Total number for the year.....	76

The hospital is located about six miles northwest of San Rafael, on a farm of 98 acres, of which 45 acres are tillable, and the balance is pasture land. The tillable land is of good quality. About 3 acres are in garden and 5 acres in orchard. Ordinary farm crops are raised. The stock consists of 8 cows, 6 other cattle, 2 horses, 7 hogs, 250 chickens, and 45 turkeys. The place has turned off this summer quite a quantity of hay and a large number of hogs. The farm buildings consist of a barn and a dairy building.

The hospital building is in two parts, forming a letter "L." The structures are two stories high. There are six rooms for women and

five wards for men, besides some shanties in the yard, which accommodate six men, who occupy these places from choice.

Since our last visit, a new residence has been built for the Superintendent, which furnishes him ample accommodations, and is a great improvement to the place. At the time of our visit the hospital building was all torn up. The old paper had been scraped clean from the walls, and new plaster was being put on the walls where the old plaster was broken. The walls and the woodwork are to be painted. The exterior is also to be repainted. Some partitions will be removed, and a new arrangement of dining-rooms made, so that the men and women will have separate dining-rooms, and much better than they heretofore have had. Improvements being in progress, of course, nothing could be judged as to the normal condition of the place, but the prospects are for a greatly improved, and a very satisfactory hospital.

This hospital has never made provision for sick, and receives but few except custodial cases.

The buildings are lighted by lamps, heated by stoves, have private water supply, and when the improvements are completed, will have eight water-closets, and four bathrooms. The plumbing, of course, will be new. Sewage runs into a field.

Three meals are served daily, at which meat is furnished twice, vegetables in variety daily, fruit daily, and mush for breakfast.

The county physician prescribes for patients. No nurses are employed. There is one cook, and one farm laborer. The wife of the Superintendent is matron.

#### MARIPOSA COUNTY.

GEORGE STEWART, Superintendent, Mariposa.

Average number of patients.....	25
Total number for the year.....	41

The farm consists of 8 acres of land, of which 4 are hill pasture. The quality is not good. There is about  $11\frac{1}{2}$  acres of orchard and no garden. No stock is kept, except about 50 chickens.

The hospital building is a large, two-story structure, originally built for a sanitarium. There is a small building in the rear, in which the Superintendent and family reside, and which also contains the dining-room and kitchen, and rooms for women. Another small building is used as a day room for the men. There are in all twenty-five rooms for the inmates, which furnish good classification, and there is also good separation of the sexes. An operating room is also provided. The buildings are lighted by lamps and heated by stoves. The water supply is from a spring. The bathing facilities are good, the plumbing in fair condition, and the sewerage fairly good. The premises were found clean

and in good condition, with the exception of some of the bedding, which was dirty.

Three meals daily are served the patients, at one of which meat is furnished. Vegetables are served in variety, fruit twice or more a week, and mush every morning.

The county physician prescribes for the sick. No nurses are employed. The wife of the Superintendent acts as matron, and together with the Superintendent, with the assistance of patients, does all the work.

The Superintendent and wife receive \$315 a month for caring for the men, regardless of the number, and in addition to that, \$15 a month for each woman. While this is not a very good plan, yet we found the inmates receiving good care, and they seemed to be well fed and provided for.

#### MENDOCINO COUNTY.

J. LIFTCHILD, M.D., Superintendent, Ukiah.

GEORGE LAMBERT, Steward.

Average number of patients.....	64½
Total number for the year.....	133

The farm consists of about 140 acres, of which 40 only are tillable, the balance being pasture and brush land, about half of which is waste. The quality is poor, with the exception of about 20 acres. Two acres are cultivated for garden, and about 2 acres are in orchard. The stock consists of 7 cows, 2 horses, 2 hogs, and about 150 chickens.

The hospital buildings consist of five ward buildings, a cook house, and steward's residence, arranged around a hollow square. All are built of wood, and the hospital buildings are one story in height, with a high basement. They are old and out of repair. The furniture is poor, and many of the chairs have homemade bottoms of string. The bedding is old, the quilts especially being old and not clean. There are five wards for inmates and several small rooms. There is good separation of the sexes, but only fair provision for the sick. The buildings are lighted by electricity, and heated by stoves and fireplaces. There is city water supply. The plumbing is fairly good, but the sewerage is not very good. The premises were found in fairly good sanitary condition.

Three meals daily are served. Meat is served once daily and twice on two days of the week. Vegetables in variety are served daily, and mush every morning, except when meat is served.

The county physician prescribes for the sick. One nurse and a cook are employed, and the wife of the Superintendent is the matron.

The hospital should be supplied at once with new chairs, some new beds, and new bedding.

**MERCED COUNTY.**

H. G. PECK, Superintendent, Merced.

Average number of patients.....	29¼
Total number for the year.....	168

The site consists of 6 acres of land, all of which is tillable and of good quality. There is, however, no garden and no orchard. The stock consists of 3 cows, 10 hogs, and 50 chickens.

The hospital building is a fine structure, in Mission style, the center of which is two stories in height and the wings one story. This building is of brick, plastered over with cement, and is new and in first class condition. There are two wards and four rooms for men, and two wards for women. The Superintendent is furnished with comfortable quarters, consisting of six rooms. There is an operating room and drug room, and the sick are well cared for. The building is lighted by electricity, and heated by steam. It is supplied by a private water concern, which supplies the city of Merced. It is provided with seven water-closets and six bathtubs, all in good condition. The plumbing is good, and there is city sewerage. The premises were found clean and in first class condition. The bedding and clothing of inmates was clean.

Three meals are furnished daily, at all of which meat is served. Vegetables are served in variety daily, fruit once a day, and mush every morning.

The county physician prescribes for the sick. There is one graduate nurse, who acts also as matron, and a steward, who is in reality a nurse for the men.

**MERCED COUNTY BRANCH HOSPITAL.**

C. F. WADE, M.D., Superintendent, Los Banos.

MRS. WILLIAMS, Matron.

Average number of patients.....	9¼
Total number for the year.....	58

This hospital is located in the western part of the county. It is a comfortable farmhouse, situated on 10 acres of land. The house is small, one story in height, and is built of wood. The condition is not very good, but the inmates seem to be contented and well cared for.

**MODOC COUNTY.**

JOHN STILE, M.D., Superintendent, Alturas.

MRS. HARRIS, Matron.

Average number of patients.....	11¾
Total number for the year.....	43

The county contracts for the care of the inmates with Mrs. Harris, paying her 50 cents a day per inmate, and \$10 a month for laundry. She is required to furnish nothing except fuel, the county furnishing



the food. The hospital site consists of 5 acres of land, of which about half an acre is in garden. There are a few apple trees. Mrs. Harris keeps on the place 1 cow, 2 hogs, and about 50 chickens.

The hospital building is an old residence, situated a short distance only from the courthouse, and is occupied by the matron's family. In addition, there is a new ward building, one story in height. There is also a separate building of two rooms, used for tuberculous cases. No women patients are kept here. There are four rooms in all for patients. The buildings are lighted by electricity, and heated by stoves. Since our last visit a plant for irrigation has been provided. The premises were found in good sanitary condition.

Three meals are furnished daily, and meat is served once a day at least; vegetables in variety daily, fruit daily, and mush in the morning.

The plan under which this institution is managed is not a good one, and the matron does not receive enough pay for her services. On the other hand, no good provision is made for sick or injured cases. There should be an operating room, and some private rooms for this class.

### MONO COUNTY.

JOSEPH MOORE, Superintendent, Bridgeport.

Average number of patients..... 4

This hospital is located  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Bridgeport on a farm of 160 acres, of which 100 are tillable, and the remainder pasture. The quality is fair. Three acres are cultivated for garden, but there is no orchard. The stock consists of 4 cows, 2 horses, 4 hogs, and about 200 chickens.

The buildings are new. The county hospital of this county was previously located at Bodie, but this farm has been purchased, buildings constructed, and the hospital established here. The county has expended considerable money in this plant, much more than the returns at present warrant. The building is a wooden two-story structure, which was not very well built. There are four rooms for inmates, and the Superintendent is fairly well provided for in the building. The separation of sexes is not good, and the provision for the sick is bad. The building is lighted by lamps and candles and heated by stoves. There are no water-closets in the building, no bathrooms, no plumbing, and no sewerage.

The inmates seem to be well fed and were apparently contented. The county physician prescribes for the sick. There are no employees except the Superintendent and wife. They receive \$100 per month and reside on the premises, receiving their support from the county in addition to salary. We were informed by the county officials that the hospital was costing about \$100 per month for each patient, there being but four males and one female. It is evident that the finances are not well

managed, and the farm is not being made to furnish that portion of the support it should.

### MONTEREY COUNTY.

H. A. HUNTER, Superintendent, Salinas.

Average number of patients.....	47½
Total number for the year.....	146

The farm consists of 70 acres, of which about 60 are tillable, the remainder constituting the building site. Five acres are in gardens, and there is some orchard. The stock consists of 10 cows, 3 horses, 21 hogs, and 125 chickens.

The main hospital building is a large two-story structure of wood. Then there are several small buildings, rather old, located in the yard. There are about twenty-five rooms for inmates in the main building and five in the outside buildings. The Superintendent and family have four rooms in the main building. There is good separation of sexes. There is also an operating room, which is not very good. Lighting is by lamps and heating by stoves. The water supply is from a well and wind-mill on the premises. There are four water-closets in the house, in good condition, and one outside, three bathrooms, fair plumbing, and sewerage. The premises were found clean and in good sanitary condition.

Three meals are furnished daily, and meat is served twice a day; vegetables daily in variety, fruit occasionally, and mush every morning.

The county physician prescribes for the sick. There is one nurse, two cooks, a dishwasher, two farm laborers, and a storekeeper employed. The wife of the Superintendent is the matron.

The number of inmates in this hospital has been on the increase, at this time reaching 53, and the accommodations are inadequate. The old buildings on the outside are not suitable. There have been some repairs since the last inspection.

### NAPA COUNTY.

Q. C. FLY, Superintendent, Napa.

Average number of patients.....	47¾
Total number for the year.....	176

The farm consists of 10 acres of land just outside of the city of Napa. It is all tillable, but little of it is tilled. The quality is good. One acre is in garden. No stock is kept upon the premises except a driving horse belonging to the Superintendent, and 65 chickens.

The hospital buildings consist of one large two-story wooden building, in fair condition only, and another wooden building used for sick cases, which is in good condition. In this building are two small rooms used for a detention ward for insane. We must condemn this plan, as the noise from violent insane patients is a serious menace to the health of sick people and surgical cases in the hospital ward connected. There

is an operating room, but not a good one. There are thirteen rooms for inmates in the large building, and four in the smaller. The lighting is furnished by acetylene gas and is fairly good. The heating is done by means of stoves. There is a good water supply. The water-closets are out of repair. There is a private sewer to the river. The premises were found in clean sanitary condition.

Two meals daily are served the patients, one at 7:30 a. m. and the second at 3 p. m. Meat, vegetables in variety, fruit, and mush are served daily.

The county physician prescribes for the sick. There is one cook and one nurse employed. The Superintendent receives as compensation \$150 per month, and is required to furnish all of his help.

### NEVADA COUNTY.

GEORGE A. STEWART, Superintendent, Nevada City.

Average number of patients.....	65¾
Total number for the year.....	182

The hospital is located on a tract of 4 acres of land within Nevada City. A good garden is cultivated and 4 cows are kept. The building itself is the result of patchwork, made by making additions to the old building. It is two stories in height. There are five large wards for patients. There is a separate detached building used for women, but this is close to the men's department. The porches of the two buildings face each other, with only a walk between them. The rooms of the women open upon the porch. There is no matron and no other woman employee about the premises. There were six female patients at the time of our visit.

The building has undergone some improvements, especially with reference to a water supply and fire protection. Five hydrants have been established about and in the building, and all of these have direct pressure sufficient for fighting fire.

The premises were found in fairly clean condition. There is fairly good provision for the sick, there being an operating room.

The county physician prescribes for the sick, and an interne, or medical student, is usually employed, together with two nurses.

### PLACER COUNTY.

J. T. WALSH, Superintendent, Auburn.

Average number of patients.....	73½
Total number for the year.....	319

The farm consists of 52 acres, of which 15 only are tillable, and the remainder of the land is pasture. It is located almost within the corporate limits of Auburn. Three acres are devoted to garden, and there is some orchard. The stock consists of 8 cows, 11 hogs, and 150 chickens.

The hospital buildings consist of eight separate structures, connected by covered corridors, and built of wood. They are well separated. These buildings are nearly new and in excellent condition. This arrangement is a very good one for this climate. The Superintendent has a separate cottage. There are seven wards in all. The women occupy the upper floor of one of the buildings, and the only criticism we can make of this ward is that these women do not get down to the ground. They are kept on this upper floor, but are provided with a veranda, which permits them to get out into the air. There is a water-closet and bathroom on each ward. The plumbing is in good condition. The buildings are heated by stoves. The premises were found clean and in good sanitary condition.

Three meals are furnished the patients daily. Meat, vegetables in variety, fruit, and mush are served daily.

Two county physicians are employed to look after the sick, alternating each month. One good female nurse is employed, together with a cook, laundress, and dairyman. The nurse is also matron. This hospital is one of the best arranged and best conducted of the small hospitals in the State.

#### PLUMAS COUNTY.

JOHN M. KINGDON, Superintendent, Quincy.

Average number of patients.....	26¾
Total number for the year.....	80

The site consists of 7 acres, located on the banks of Indian Creek, about 1½ miles from Quincy. About 3½ acres are tillable and the balance is hill land. The tillable portion is of good quality, but the hill land is nearly waste. A small garden is cultivated, and there are a few fruit trees. The stock consists of 2 cows, 1 horse, and about 120 chickens.

The hospital building is of wood and one story in height. It is 26 by 100 feet, with an addition to the rear of about 18 by 50 feet. There are nine separate rooms. There is also one ward in a small outside building, containing six beds. There is a separate cottage for the Superintendent's residence. No women are kept, and no provision is made for them. The provision for the sick is not very good. The buildings are lighted by lamps and heated by stoves. There is no plumbing, and but one bathroom. The premises were found clean.

Two meals are served the patients daily, with a lunch in the evening. Meat is served twice a day, vegetables and mush daily, and fruit three times a week.

The county physician prescribes for the sick. The wife of the Superintendent is the matron. No other persons are employed except a cook.

Since our last visit a new windmill and tank have been put up and a

gas engine is to be installed, furnishing fairly good water supply. A new stable is in process of erection. Other improvements are contemplated.

### RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

O. A. POWELL, Superintendent, Arlington.

Average number of patients.....	35¾
Total number for the year.....	219

The farm consists of 42 acres of extra good land, all of which is tillable. About half an acre is in garden and another half acre in orchard. There is also a good stand of alfalfa. The stock consists of 6 cows, 2 horses, 6 hogs, and 36 chickens. There are two barns in good condition.

There is one main hospital building, two stories in height, which also furnishes rooms for administration offices and rooms for the Superintendent. There are in addition to this four cottages. All of the buildings are of wood, nearly new, and in excellent condition. There are four rooms and seven wards used for the inmates, and in addition, three cottages of four rooms each. The Superintendent has five rooms for his own use and officers and employees six more. There is good separation of the sexes, and a good operating room and provision for the sick. The buildings are lighted by electricity and heated by stoves. There is a good private water supply, including irrigation. The plumbing and sanitary conditions are good.

Three meals are furnished the patients daily. Meat is served twice a day, vegetables in variety, fruit and mush daily.

The county physician living at Arlington, close by, prescribes for the patients. Three nurses are employed, also a cook, laundress, dining-room girl, farm laborer, and porter. The wife of the Superintendent is matron.

Last year about \$1,000 worth of products were sold from the farm.

### SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

J. L. WHITE, M.D., Superintendent, Sacramento.

Average number of patients.....	230½
Total number for the year.....	1,849

The farm consists of 60 acres, located just outside the city limits of Sacramento. The land is all tillable. There are good gardens and orchard. The stock consists of 8 cows, 2 other cattle, 4 horses, 30 hogs, and 60 chickens.

The hospital proper consists of five buildings connected with each other by covered corridors. There is also an outside cottage for employees. The buildings are all of good size, two stories in height, in fair condition, and built of wood. The front building in the center is the

administration building, and also furnishes rooms for the Superintendent and other officers. In the rear of this is a building containing kitchen and dining-room on the lower floor, with women's ward on the second floor. Radiating from these two, like the points of a star, are the other buildings. There are in all nine wards, seven for men and two for women. The buildings have verandas in front and on each side. Toilets and baths are arranged in the rear end of each ward. The beds and furniture of the buildings are not good. Many of the patients are compelled to sleep on iron beds, the bottoms of which are made of strap iron, and no springs used. The hospital is provided with an operating room and a drug room. It is lighted with electricity and heated by steam, with stoves on the wards. The water supply is a private well, and the sewerage is into a cesspool. The premises were found fairly clean. There was a superabundance of flies.

Three meals are served daily; meat once a day, vegetables, fruit, and mush daily.

The Superintendent and his assistant are physicians, and there are also two internes and six nurses. A steward, assistant steward, store-keeper, two cooks, farmer, milker, gardener, engineer, ambulance driver, watchman, laundryman, and laundress are employed.

### SAN BENITO COUNTY.

JOHN BUTTS, Superintendent, Hollister.

Average number of patients.....	24¾
Total number for the year.....	70

This hospital is located 3 miles south of Hollister on a tract of about 19 acres of land, of which all is tillable. There is no garden cultivated, and no orchard on the place. The stock consists of 5 cows, 3 horses, 2 sheep, 6 swine, and 40 chickens.

The hospital consists of one central building in the form of the letter "T," and a separate building for tuberculosis patients. The buildings are of wood, of good size, and in fair condition. In all there are twenty rooms for inmates, five for the Superintendent, and two for employees. There is no proper separation of the sexes, women being assigned to rooms in the same building where the men's rooms are, and there is no good provision for the sick. The rooms are not heated, and the only heat is a stove in the sitting-room. Water is supplied by the same company which supplies Hollister. There are only two bathrooms to accommodate the Superintendent and family and twenty-four patients. The premises were found clean and in good sanitary condition.

Three meals daily are served, with meat at each meal, vegetables and mush daily, and fruit twice a week or oftener.

The county physician prescribes for patients. There are two regular nurses employed, a cook, and waitress. The Superintendent's wife

is matron. The inmates are kept on contract, the Superintendent receiving 50 cents a day per patient, and furnishing all the food. The county furnishes the buildings and clothing of patients, allowing the Superintendent the use of the ground.

This hospital needs much better heating arrangements, and it also should be provided with an operating room.

### SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

DAVID C. STRONG, M.D., Superintendent, San Bernardino.

Average number of patients.....	96½
Total number for the year.....	814

The hospital site consists of 20 acres about one mile west of the business center of San Bernardino. Nearly all of the land is tillable and of good quality. The stock consists of 14 cows, 3 horses, 33 hogs, and 125 chickens.

The central hospital building is two stories in height and is used almost exclusively for sick cases. It is well provided with an operating and drug room. There is a separate building, new and in good condition, used for the indigent women, three pavilions for indigent men, and also separate pavilions or tents for tuberculosis cases. The Superintendent is provided with a separate cottage, and there is also a cottage for nurses. The main building is of brick and the others of wood. There are in all sixteen wards and nine private rooms. The buildings are lighted by electricity and heated by a hot water plant. Both city and private water supplies are used, and the place is well supplied with toilets and bathrooms. The plumbing is in good condition. The premises were found in clean sanitary condition.

Three meals daily are furnished patients. Meat, vegetables, and mush are served daily, fruit frequently.

The Superintendent is a physician, and there is also an interne and twelve nurses. Two cooks, dishwasher, farmer, dairyman, laundryman, laundress, and gardener are employed. The superintendent of nurses is also the matron.

There has been considerable improvement at this hospital since our last visit. The women's building has been moved into a much better location and put in good condition. The main building has been renovated and the walls repainted with marVELO. A new brick laundry occupies the site of the old building. Some of the new buildings for indigent men are cheaply constructed of boards and canvas, with screens for windows. Arrangements have been made here for the taking of private pay patients, and eight rooms were set apart for this class and were well filled. This is now one of the best county hospitals of the State, a credit to the Superintendent and to the county.

**SAN DIEGO COUNTY.**

JAMES DUFFY, Superintendent, San Diego.

Average number of patients..... 108½  
 Total number for the year..... 604

The farm consists of 107 acres, of which only about 30 acres are tillable, the balance being waste. About two acres are cultivated for garden and two for orchard. The stock consists of 10 cows, 5 horses, 10 hogs, and about 700 chickens. There is a separate house for the farmer, with a barn and creamery.

The main hospital building is of brick, two stories and basement. It is nearly new and in good condition. There are five wards and twenty rooms for patients, fifteen rooms for employees and six rooms for the Superintendent. There is good separation of the sexes, one of the best of operating rooms, with physicians' dressing room, drug room, etc. The buildings are lighted by both electricity and gas, and heated by a hot water system. There is a good private water supply and an abundance of toilets and bathrooms. The plumbing and sewerage are good. The buildings were found clean and in first class condition.

Three meals daily are served. Meat is served twice a day, vegetables, fruit, and mush daily.

Much of the credit for the condition of this hospital, which we have heretofore pronounced the best county hospital in the State, is due to Dr. Gocheneur, the county physician, who has had charge of the medical work of the hospital. There is one graduate nurse with from eight to ten student nurses. The wife of the Superintendent is matron. Two cooks, a dishwasher, two farm laborers, teamster, laundryman, and a porter are employed.

**SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.**

C. M. WOLLENBERG, Superintendent, San Francisco.

Total number of patients for the year..... 1,766

This has undergone many changes since our last report. Some of the buildings have been destroyed by fire, some have been torn down. For a time the institution was discontinued, the patients being cared for by the San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Corporation, and later again turned over to the city, with a new set of buildings of modern type, built by the Relief Corporation.

These buildings are eleven in number, and now make one of the best arrangements for the care of indigents that it has been our privilege to see. The site consists of 90 acres of ground, located about 1½ miles south of Golden Gate Park. About 65 acres of the land is tillable and the remainder is waste. The quality is fairly good. Thirty acres are cultivated as gardens. There is no orchard. The stock at our last visit, consisted of 4 cows, 19 horses, 8 hogs, and some small pigs.



**SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.**

J. D. DAMERON, M.D., Superintendent, French Camp.

Average number of patients.....	184½
Total number for the year.....	1,004

The farm consists of 449 acres of land, all of which is tillable and of fair quality; 10 acres are in gardens, and 10 in orchard. The stock consists of 70 cows, with 30 other head of cattle, 16 horses, 200 hogs, and 1,400 chickens. The farm buildings consist of barns, hog houses, and chicken houses, all in fair condition.

The hospital buildings are six in number, two stories in height, arranged around a hollow square, with covered walks and verandas connecting them both on the lower and upper floors. The front building is of brick, and occupied by the superintendent for residence and offices. The other buildings are of wood. All are in good condition. The plan of arrangement for these buildings is a good one for this climate. There are seven wards, besides smaller rooms. There is good separation of the sexes, an excellent operating room, with dressing and drug rooms. A new operating room, modern in every particular, has been erected since our last visit. The buildings are lighted by both electricity and gas. There are plenty of water-closets and bathrooms. The plumbing is in good condition, and the premises were found clean and in excellent sanitary condition.

Meat, vegetables, and mush are served daily, and fruit frequently.

The Superintendent is a physician, and there is also an interne, a corps of twelve nurses, of which two are graduates, and the head nurse is matron. There are employed three domestics, six farm laborers, three engineers, two laundrymen, a bookkeeper, and others.

This hospital must be especially commended for its management. The best of surgical and medical work is being done. Not only is this hospital among the best managed in the State, but the farm in connection is equally well managed. Milk, butter, eggs, poultry, pork, vegetables, and fruit are produced in quantities. Every department seems to be successfully managed.

**SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.**

DANIEL WOLF, Superintendent, San Luis Obispo.

Average number of patients.....	47
Total number for the year.....	150

The farm consists of 200 acres of land, located about one mile east of the town. About 50 acres are tillable and about 100 used for pasture; 50 acres is waste. The quality is fair; 3 acres are cultivated for gardens and 6 acres are in orchard. The stock consists of 4 cows, 1 horse, 1 hog, and 15 chickens.

The hospital buildings consist of the administration building, three ward buildings, a building for dining-room and kitchen, and several small outbuildings, all built of wood. There is good separation of the sexes and fair provision for the sick. There are plenty of water-closets and bathrooms, the latter equipped with the best enameled roll top tubs. The plumbing and sewerage are good. We noted at this hospital that good clean sheets and pillowcases were used on the beds, as well as good mattresses. Much of the inside woodwork has been newly painted.

Three meals are served daily, meat twice a day, vegetables and mush daily, and fruit frequently.

The county physician prescribes for the sick, and there are three nurses to care for them. The Superintendent's wife is matron. In addition, there are employed a cook, waiter, dishwasher, watchman, and washwoman.

There has been much improvement in this hospital since our last visit, and it is now very well managed. Much credit is due to the wife of the Superintendent, who has much tact in managing and pleasing the old people, many of whom are hard to please.

#### SAN MATEO COUNTY.

A. EIKERENKOTTER, Superintendent, San Mateo.

Average number of patients.....	33¾
Total number for the year.....	83

This hospital is located in the hills 4 miles west of San Mateo. It consists of 160 acres of land, of which 25 are tillable and the balance used for pasture. The quality is poor. The stock consists of 11 cows, 7 other cattle, 6 horses, 6 sheep, 17 hogs, and 200 chickens.

The hospital buildings consist of one general building for men, an old barracks for men, an old building for women, and a separate residence for the Superintendent. The building for men is two stories in height, of wood, and in fairly good condition. The old barracks are abominable, and should be torn down and burned up; and the same might be said of the building for women. There are four wards in the main building for men. The buildings are lighted by lamps and heated by stoves, where heated at all. There are two bathrooms for the men, one for women, and one for the Superintendent's family. The plumbing is in fair condition. The main building was not found as clean as it should be. The walls and ceilings are dirty and need kalsomining. The windows, the kitchen, together with the bedding and clothing of inmates, were only fair. The floors, however, were clean.

Three meals are served daily, with meat twice a day, vegetables, fruit, and mush daily.

The county physician prescribes for the patients. There is one male nurse, a cook, and a farm laborer employed. The wife of the Superintendent is matron.

This hospital needs a good many improvements to put it even in ordinary repair. There should be some new plastering and some new furniture, especially beds. A new building should be constructed for the women.

### SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

THOMAS H. HICKS, Superintendent, Santa Barbara.

Average number of patients.....	42
Total number for the year.....	116

The hospital is located on 14 acres of land just outside the corporate limits of Santa Barbara. All of the land is tillable and of fair quality. About 2 acres are in gardens. The stock consists of 4 cows, 1 horse, and 150 chickens. There is a barn and a small chicken house.

The hospital consists of an old dwelling house, enlarged, and three separate buildings located on the outside, and a pesthouse located at some distance. The buildings are of wood and the condition is fair. There are three wards for the inmates and several small rooms. There is fair provision for the sick, but no operating room. The buildings are lighted by electricity and heated by furnace and stoves. The water supply is private, but good, and water-closets and bathrooms are sufficient, and in good condition. The premises were found clean.

Three meals are served daily; meat twice daily, vegetables, and mush daily, fruit three times a week.

A man and wife are employed as nurses, and are qualified for their work. The county physician prescribes for the sick. In addition, there is employed a cook. This hospital is in good condition and well kept. The sick are especially well cared for, as is usually the case when good nurses are employed.

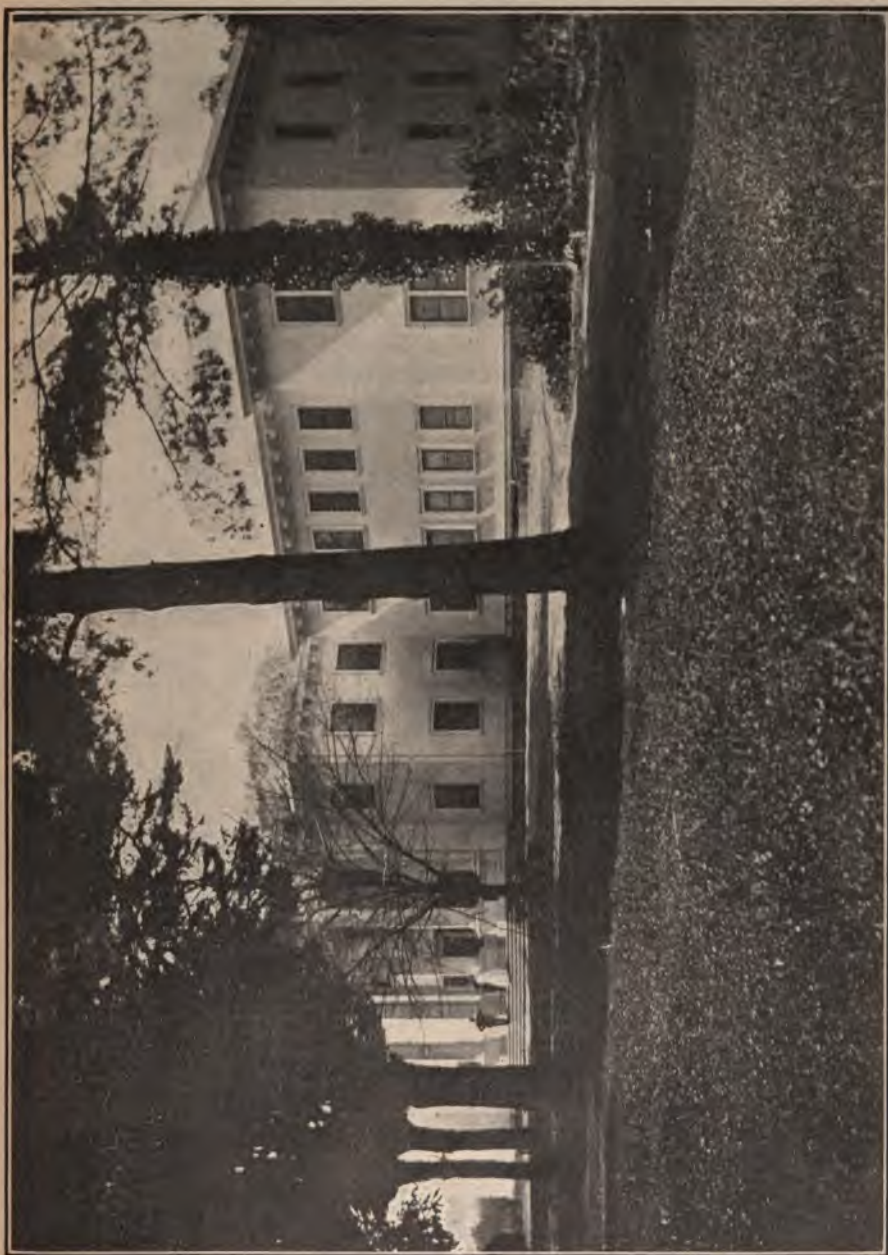
### SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

HOWARD GATES, M.D., Superintendent, San Jose.

Average number of patients.....	115
Total number for the year.....	621

The hospital site consists of 52 acres, located about 3 miles southwest of San Jose. The ground is all tillable and of good quality. There is no garden, and but a small orchard. No stock is kept.

This is properly a hospital, and no almshouse cases are kept here except women. The indigent men are all kept at the county almshouse, located at Milpitas. The hospital buildings are new, having just been completed, and at the time of our visit were not yet occupied. They are built of wood, are well constructed and well arranged. The institution consists in reality of a group of buildings, connected by enclosed corridors. If we were to criticise the construction, it would be that the kitchen and dining-room department is located too near the other build-



NEW COUNTY HOSPITAL—SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

ings. We think it should be placed farther in the rear. There are inclines connecting the upper floors with the dining-room. In all there are fourteen wards for inmates, and, in addition, about twenty small rooms. In the rear is a separate building for indigent women. There is also a separate cottage for nurses. The equipment for sick and surgical cases is of the best. There is a fine operating room, together with dressing rooms, sterilizing apparatus, and every convenience needed in a well-equipped hospital. It is now one of our best county hospitals, and we commend it to other counties desirous of constructing new hospitals. It is well lighted, has good water supply, plenty of toilets and bathrooms, good plumbing and sewerage. As it had not been occupied at the time of our visit, we are unable to say what the management is to be, but we have every reason to believe that it will be of the best.

During the construction of the buildings the indigent women have been kept in temporary quarters in the yard.

#### SANTA CLARA COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

J. S. CARSON, Superintendent, Milpitas.

Average number of patients.....	151 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total number for the year.....	333

The almshouse farm consists of 230 acres of land, of which about 100 are tillable. It is located near Milpitas. The quality of the land is rather poor. About 20 acres are cultivated for gardens and 3 in orchard. The stock consists of 45 cows, 35 other cattle, 6 horses, 80 hogs, and 150 chickens.

The buildings are four in number. One is an old dwelling house, expensive when built, and was on the place when purchased. It is not well suited for the purpose. Other buildings have been added recently. One of these especially is well arranged and well constructed. There is a separate cottage for the Superintendent's residence. There is also a cottage for the nurse. No women are kept here, nor are any sick cases taken. Both these classes are provided for at the county hospital. The buildings are lighted by lamps and heated by steam. The premises were found fairly clean.

Three meals are served daily. To the men who work, meat is served three times a day, to others, once a day. Vegetables, fruit, and mush are served daily.

The sick are prescribed for by the county physician, living at Milpitas. One nurse is employed, also a cook, second cook, dairyman, second dairyman, farmer, night watchman, engineer, and plumber.

**SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.**

S. E. MILLER, Superintendent, Santa Cruz.

Average number of patients.....	60½
Total number for the year.....	223

The hospital site consists of 15 acres of land, located 1½ miles north-east of Santa Cruz. The land is of good quality and nearly all tillable. About three quarters of an acre is in orchard. The stock consists of 4 cows, 3 hogs, and 100 chickens. There is a small barn and chicken house.

The hospital buildings are three in number, and are located around a hollow square. This square is planted with flowers and shrubbery, making a neat little park. All the buildings are of wood. One of them is in fair condition; the other two are old and in bad condition. There are six wards for men and one for women. The sexes are well separated. There is provision for the sick, but it is not good. The buildings are lighted by electricity and heated by stoves. They are supplied with city water. There are two bathrooms, both in a building on the outside, but connected with a hot water boiler. The plumbing is poor. The premises were found clean.

Three meals are served daily, meat twice daily, vegetables and mush daily, fruit twice a week.

The county physician prescribes for the patients. There is one male nurse. The wife of the Superintendent is matron. A cook is the only help employed.

In reality, this hospital only makes provision for indigents. A hospital department, with a good operating room, should be added. There should be a place for insane and also a better place for isolating contagious disease. Some of the buildings are old and should be replaced by better ones. There have been practically no improvements since our last report.

**SHASTA COUNTY.**

D. F. STABEL, M.D., Superintendent, Redding.

W. C. WELCH, Steward.

Average number of patients.....	45½
Total number for the year.....	241

The hospital site consists of 51 acres of land, situated three miles south of Redding. Thirty acres are tillable, and the balance pasture. The quality is only fair. About 1 acre is in garden and 2 acres in orchard. The stock consists of 7 cows, 2 other cattle, 2 horses, and 200 chickens. There are two barns on the premises, in fair condition.

The hospital building is a one-story wooden structure with a central open court. This court has a cement floor with good drainage. There

are also good cement walks and steps in front. A porch extends all around the outside of the building and also around the court. A new building, open near the ceiling, is being erected for tuberculosis cases. In connection with this is a new toilet for all patients, with stone floors and sewer connections. There is good provision for the sick, including an operating room, surgical and medical wards. The buildings are lighted by electricity and heated by stoves. They were found in clean sanitary condition.

The meals served are breakfast at 7 a. m., lunch at 12 m., dinner at 4 p. m. Meat is served twice a day, vegetables, fruit, and mush daily.

The Superintendent is a physician. There is also one professional female nurse employed. The wife of the steward is the matron. In addition, there is employed a cook, an assistant, and a laundryman.

**SIERRA COUNTY.**

R. B. DAVY, M.D., Superintendent, Downieville.

J. F. QUINN, Steward.

Average number of patients.....	26
Total number for the year.....	38

The hospital consists of 2 acres, located in the village of Downieville. There is 1 acre of garden and a few orchard trees. Two cows are kept and about 50 chickens.

The hospital is a large two-story wooden structure in fairly good condition. There is a separate small building for women, but there were no women at the time of our visit. There are nine rooms for inmates, beside the small house for women. The provision for the sick is not very good. The buildings are lighted by electricity and heated by stoves. The water supply is good. The water-closets are all out of doors, and there is but one bathroom. Sewerage is into a river, which runs through Downieville. The buildings were found clean and in good sanitary condition.

Three meals are served daily, meat twice a day, vegetables and mush daily, and fruit frequently.

The Superintendent is the physician, and the steward is the only employee about the premises.

**SISKIYOU COUNTY.**

MELBOURNE DUNN, Superintendent, Yreka.

Average number of patients.....	56½
Total number for the year.....	173

The hospital is located on a site of 13 acres in the town of Yreka. Nearly all of the land is tillable. Four acres are used for garden. The stock consists of 2 cows, 2 horses, and about 25 chickens. There is one *small barn* on the premises.

The hospital buildings are two in number, large, two stories high, and built of wood. One of these buildings is just completed. It is well built and seems to be complete, even including screens on all the windows. The other building is rather old and not in the best of condition. In this old building there is one sick ward, fourteen single rooms and three double rooms. In the new building are eighteen rooms for two beds each, four rooms for one bed, and a sick ward of ten beds. There is a good operating room, drug room, etc. No provision is made for women and no women are kept at the hospital. The buildings are lighted by electricity and heated by furnace. There are six bathtubs and plenty of water-closets, with good plumbing and sewerage. In the new building there is hot and cold water in each room. The buildings were found in clean sanitary condition.

Two meals only are served, at both of which meat is served, and frequently two kinds of meat is served for dinner. Vegetables in variety, frequently three kinds for dinner; fruit and mush are served daily.

The county physician prescribes for the sick. There is one day and one night nurse, both male. In addition, two cooks, a dishwasher, and one outside man are employed.

#### SOLANO COUNTY.

H. E. FINNEY, Superintendent, Fairfield.

Average number of patients.....	49
Total number for the year.....	190

The hospital is located about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles northeast of Fairfield, on a farm of 60 acres, all of which is tillable, though the quality is poor. There is very little grown on the place. The stock consists of 5 cows, 2 horses, and 150 chickens.

There is one two-story building used for men, with a separate building in the rear for kitchen. There is also a separate one-story building for women. They are all built of wood. The women's building is old and in bad repair. The floors are in bad shape, and there is no plastering. The beds are iron, without spring mattresses, and are hard and uncomfortable. Besides a bed, each inmate has an old chair, and this constitutes their whole furniture. There are five wards and two rooms for men and two wards for women. The Superintendent has a separate cottage. There is also an operating room. The buildings are lighted by natural gas and heated by natural gas stoves. The only water-closet for both sexes is in the back yard and is in bad unsanitary condition. The stench is almost unbearable. There are three bathrooms. The buildings were found in a clean condition.

Two meals and a lunch are served daily. Meat is always served once



a day and sometimes twice. Vegetables and mush are served daily, and fruit occasionally.

The county physician prescribes for the sick. One nurse, a matron, and a cook are employed. The matron acts as nurse for the women.

### SONOMA COUNTY.

S. S. BOGLE, M.D. Superintendent, Santa Rosa.

Average number of patients.....	110½
Total number for the year.....	408

The hospital is located on a farm of 120 acres three miles northeast of Santa Rosa. The land is of fairly good quality and most of it can be cultivated. When the hospital was visited the steward was away, and we were unable to get the list of stock kept on the place.

The central hospital building is one story in height, of wood, and in good condition. The indigents occupy old buildings, isolated and in the rear part of the yard. Some of these buildings are in very bad condition. In the hospital proper are eight wards and on the outside there are at least twelve rooms for the indigents. The buildings are lighted by acetylene gas and heated by stoves. The sanitary arrangements are sufficient and satisfactory for the hospital building. This building was found to be in clean condition. This can not be said of the buildings occupied by the indigents.

Three meals daily are served, at which are furnished meat, vegetables, and fruit, with mush for breakfast.

The Superintendent is also county physician, and prescribes for the patients. There are employed three nurses, the head nurse acting as matron. At the time of our visit, the Superintendent and steward were both away, and the head nurse was only a substitute and not familiar with the place, and therefore the information obtained was somewhat meager.

### STANISLAUS COUNTY.

C. H. ARMISTEAD, Superintendent, Modesto.

Average number of patients.....	35
Total number for the year.....	181

The farm consists of 20 acres, located one mile east of Modesto. About 14 acres are tillable; half an acre is in garden and half an acre in orchard. The stock consists of 7 cows, 1 horse, 4 hogs, and 100 chickens.

There is one large central hospital building, with a separate ward outside for detention of insane patients. The main building is of wood, large, and of fine appearance, with plenty of porches and verandas. There are six wards besides the insane pavilion. The sexes are properly separated. There is good provision for the sick, including an operating

room. The buildings are lighted by electricity and heated by stoves. There are five bathtubs, plenty of water-closets, and good plumbing. The premises were in a fair sanitary condition when visited.

Three meals are served daily, meat twice a day, vegetables, fruit, and mush daily.

The county physician prescribes for the patients. Two nurses and a matron are employed. In addition, there are two cooks.

This hospital building is a good sample of one built for appearances rather than utility. It is badly arranged and lacks conveniences. It has its own waterworks, run by electric power, with gasolene engine in reserve.

### SUTTER COUNTY.

C. W. BURCH, Superintendent, Yuba City.

Average number of patients.....	15
Total number for the year.....	67

This hospital is located  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwest of Yuba City on a tract of 5 acres. The land is of very poor quality. No garden is cultivated, and there are only a few fruit trees on the premises. No stock of any kind is kept, except some chickens.

The hospital building is a small wooden structure. Notwithstanding what we said of this building two years ago, it is still maintained in the same poor condition. It is a disgrace to a rich county like this to provide such miserable accommodations for its indigents. The building is old and was never plastered, and the walls are a convenient place for vermin to hide, and there is every evidence that they avail themselves of the opportunity. The furniture is scanty and poor. Many of the chairs were bottomed with strings. The water-closet located on the outside is very unsanitary, and the stench almost unbearable. There are three rooms in the hospital building for inmates, and a pesthouse of two rooms is located at some distance away. The pesthouse is in better condition, and one inmate has chosen that as a place to stay in preference to the main building. Fortunately no women are kept here. There is no provision for sick. The Superintendent has a separate cottage. The buildings are lighted by lamps and heated by stoves. The water supply is a well with a hand pump. The premises were not clean when visited.

Three meals are served daily, with meat at each meal. Vegetables, fruit, and mush are served daily.

The county physician prescribes for patients when needed. There are no employees, except the Superintendent and wife.



COUNTY HOSPITAL—SUTTER COUNTY.

## TEHAMA COUNTY.

T. J. HERMAN, Superintendent, Red Bluff.

Average number of patients.....	26¼
Total number for the year.....	147

The hospital is located just outside of the corporate limits of Red Bluff on a tract of 35 acres, all of which is tillable. The quality is good, and there is no waste land. No garden, however, is cultivated. There are 6 acres of oranges, 3½ acres of grapes, and 6 acres in general fruits. The stock consists of 3 cows, 3 horses, and about 150 chickens. The farm buildings are old and in bad condition. There should be a new barn and a new poultry house.

The central hospital building is two stories in height, with two detached buildings to the rear and connected by covered corridors. Since our last visit a separate brick building has been constructed for the indigents. This is one story high and divided into single rooms, and makes a great improvement over the accommodations at the time of our previous visit. The condition of the buildings is fair, and there is fairly good provision for the sick, including an operating room. There are two wards and two rooms for inmates in the main building and fourteen rooms in the brick building for indigents. There are no women kept at this place. The buildings are lighted by electricity and heated by stoves and fireplaces. The water supply is a private windmill. There is one water-closet inside and three outside. There are two bathrooms, one for the Superintendent's family, and only one for all of the patients. The premises were clean.

Two meals and a lunch are served daily; breakfast at 7 a. m., dinner at noon, and a lunch at 5 p. m. Vegetables, fruit, and mush are served daily.

The county physician prescribes for the sick. There are no nurses employed, except when one is engaged for a special case. There are two cooks, one farmer, and an orchardist employed.

The county pesthouse is located only about fifteen rods away from the other buildings. There are no screens on the windows, and the men suffer from flies and mosquitos. There is serious danger of these insects carrying the contagious diseases from the pesthouse to the hospital. Screens, at least, should be provided for all windows.

**TRINITY COUNTY.**

D. B. FIELDS, M.D., Superintendent, Weaverville.

E. E. HARRIGAN, Steward.

Average number of patients.....	19½
Total number for the year.....	31

The site consists of 4½ acres, all tillable, located within the limits of Weaverville. The quality of the soil is good, and outside of the building site, the land is used for garden. There is one acre of orchard. Only 1 cow is kept and about 100 chickens.

The hospital building is two stories in height, of wood, and is in good condition. There are three wards and five small rooms. The Superintendent is provided with a separate cottage. No women are kept. There is good provision for the sick, including a drug room, but no operating room. Since our last visit new stairs have been erected for a fire escape and good fire fighting apparatus has been installed. The buildings are lighted by electricity and heated by stoves. The water supply is city, but the hospital has its own water for irrigation. There is but one water-closet and one bath-room. The plumbing is fairly good. The premises were found in clean sanitary condition.

Three meals are served daily; meat at each meal, vegetables in variety, fruit and mush daily. We had evidence that the meals furnished the inmates were exceptionally good, better than is ordinarily expected in a hospital of this character.

The Superintendent is county physician, and prescribes for the sick. The steward and his wife do all the work. There are no other employees.

The beautiful yards and fine gardens around the hospital make a neat appearance.

**TULARE COUNTY.**

FRANK OSBORN, Superintendent, Visalia.

Average number of patients.....	18
Total number for the year.....	128

The site occupies a city block of about 1 acre in the city of Visalia. There is no attempt made at agriculture, nor is there any stock kept.

The hospital building is of brick, two stories in height, with a one-story ward building extending out at each side, with kitchen and dining-room to the rear. There are porches around three sides of the ward buildings, and also around the lower floor of the main building. The women are kept upstairs, and there is no veranda on the second floor, where they can get out into the air. There is also a building of three rooms in the yard, which is occupied by old miners. At one time there was a tent on a platform, for tuberculosis cases, but this has proved

unsatisfactory and is not now used. There is an operating room, but it is not very good. Light is furnished by electricity and heat by stoves. The building has city water supply, three water-closets, two bathrooms, and fair plumbing, connected with city sewer. The premises were found in clean condition.

Three meals daily are served, with meat twice, vegetables and fruit daily, and mush for breakfast.

The county physician prescribes for the patients. There is one nurse and one cook employed. The wife of the Superintendent is matron.

In the arrangement of this hospital building, the Superintendent's family are not well provided for. There should be a separate bathroom for them, also a separate dining-room. The water-closets are entirely too small. A better heating system should be adopted. There is no dining-room for women, and they must either eat with the men or have their meals carried to their rooms on trays. The latter is the method pursued.

### TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

ANDY SHINE, Superintendent, Sonora.

Average number of patients.....	44¼
Total number for the year.....	101

The site consists of 4 acres, located in Sonora; 3 acres are tillable. The ground is of good quality. There is a small garden and 1 acre of orchard. No stock is kept, except 3 hogs and 60 chickens.

The hospital building, which was originally built for a hotel, is located on a low hill and overlooks the depot at Sonora. It is a two-story wooden structure in good condition. In the rear is a separate wooden building for women. There are in all thirty-six rooms for men and six for women. The Superintendent has rooms in the main building. There is an operating room and fair provision for the sick. The buildings are lighted by electricity and heated by stoves. The water supply is private. There are plenty of water-closets and three bathrooms. The plumbing is good and the sewerage runs into the city sewer. The premises were clean.

Three meals are served daily; meat, vegetables, and mush daily, fruit four times a week.

The county physician prescribes for the sick, and one nurse is employed. There is also a matron, who has charge of the women's building. One cook is employed.

Since our last visit, new floors have been put on the porch, in the halls, and in some of the rooms. These floors were newly painted. At the time of our visit, repairs were being made in the building for women. The premises show good management, and the inmates give evidence of good care.

**VENTURA COUNTY.**

F. M. PACKARD, Superintendent, Ventura.

Average number of patients.....	20½
Total number for the year.....	127

The county buildings in Ventura are all located on one block of ground at the county seat. The hospital is just back of the courthouse and adjoins the jail. There is of course no stock kept in connection with it, and no tillable ground. There is, however, a small ornamental garden in the corner of the block.

The central building is a two-story, wooden structure. It is in good condition. There are in all nine rooms for inmates and a good operating room. In the rear are several small buildings used for such indigents as prefer to have their own rooms on the outside. A new pavilion for a detention hospital for insane has been built. The buildings are lighted by electricity and heated by stoves. There are plenty of water-closets and bathrooms. The plumbing is good, and the sewerage is into the city sewer. The premises were found in clean sanitary condition.

Three meals daily are served, with meat three times a day, vegetables, fruit, and mush daily.

In this hospital the Superintendent furnishes all help, all provisions, all washing and all wood, and gets \$5.50 per week per patient for food and care.

The county physician prescribes for the sick.

**YOLO COUNTY.**

C. E. BINNING, Superintendent, Woodland.

Average number of patients.....	32
Total number for the year.....	127

The farm consists of 40 acres, located about a mile northwest of Woodland. The land is tillable and of fairly good quality. No garden, however, is cultivated, and only a few orchard trees are grown. The stock consists of 10 cows, 5 horses, 2 sheep, 11 hogs, and 200 chickens. The farm buildings consist of a cow barn, horse barn, chicken house and hog house, all in fairly good condition.

The main hospital building is two stories in height and is used for Superintendent's residence and offices, operating room, drug room, and sleeping rooms for employees. Back of this are three wings, one story in height. One of these is used for kitchen and dining-room. At either side are rooms for patients, with porches. The men's wing has one large ward and the women's wing is divided into six small rooms. There are water-closets and bathrooms at each end. To the rear there is a detached building, with one large ward for indigent men. There is

fairly good provision for the sick. There is a drug room and an operating room, but not a good one. The buildings are lighted by electricity and heated by hot water. The water supply is from a well, with electric motor. The plumbing is not in good order. There are but two bathrooms to accommodate thirty-eight patients, together with the Superintendent's family and officers. There should be five bathrooms, including a special one for the family of the Superintendent. The premises were found in a clean sanitary condition at the time of our visit.

Two meals are served daily, one at 7:30 a. m. and one at 3 p. m. Meat is served twice a day, mush every morning, fruit three times a week, and vegetables in variety, two kinds usually for dinner.

The county physician prescribes for patients. There is one female nurse and one extra nurse. The wife of the Superintendent is the matron. In addition, a cook, second cook, and one farm laborer are employed.

There is need of considerable painting about these premises; there is also need for additional beds and chairs to properly accommodate the patients.

#### YUBA COUNTY.

C. E. STONE, M.D., Superintendent, Marysville.

J. E. VANDERPOOL, Steward.

Average number of patients.....	52¾
Total number for the year.....	261

The site consists of 7½ acres in the city of Marysville. About half an acre is used for garden and the balance, outside of the building site, for pasture. The stock consists of 2 cows, 1 horse, and 5 hogs. There are two small barns in good condition.

The main building is two stories in height, with a high basement, the latter containing the kitchen and dining-rooms. The first and second stories of the main building contain the offices and rooms of the steward and officers. Back of this is a long enclosed corridor, opening off from which there are three wings, all extending back. Two of these are partly two stories in height and the center is one story. There are three wards and about twenty rooms for inmates. The premises were found in a clean condition.

Three meals daily are served, with meat, vegetables, fruit, and mush daily.

The Superintendent prescribes for the sick. There is also a good nurse and a matron. In addition, there are employed a cook and laundress.





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PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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## CHAPTER I.

# THE DEPENDENT CHILD.

### 1. THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

One of the largest charitable problems of the State is the care of the dependent child.

There has grown up in the State the institution of the orphan asylum, of which there are now 44, with a population of 4,954 children receiving State aid. The amount paid by the State for each orphan child in such asylums is \$100 per year, and for each half orphan \$75, until the child reaches the age of fourteen years. The total amount paid out under this law, for the care of dependent children for the last two years, was \$840,680.57.

This is a large sum and makes the cost of the dependent child in this State far above that of any other state in the Union. But what of the results attained? What becomes of these children after the state aid ceases at fourteen years of age? We do not know. They are not followed up and looked after during this most critical period, and we have no statistics. We are maintaining a very expensive system, and have no means of knowing what the results are, but have reason to believe they are not the best.

Another great objection to the system as now managed is that the question of dependency is not determined by any state authority. The living parent places a child in the orphan asylum, promising to pay for its care. He perhaps does not pay, and the management asks aid of the State, on the ground that this child is a half orphan and dependent. The parent may be a father perfectly able to pay, but also willing to shirk the duty of caring for his children, and spend his earnings in dissipation. The State should be able to force such a parent to meet his obligations, and to this end the child should not become dependent upon the State until a judicial hearing is had and the parent brought into court if possible.

The court should also be empowered to go farther, and in all cases of moral delinquency of parents, of such a degree as to make them unfit to have the custody of the child, or in case of abandonment, or in case of neglect or refusal to pay the charges of the orphan asylum, being able to do so, to sever forever the parent's right and control over the child, and provide for its adoption without obtaining consent of such parent.

The best place for the child is a good home. The asylums, however good work they may do, are unnatural and can not be to the child a parent. The State should encourage the placing out of the child into good homes, and there are undoubtedly many good childless homes in this State, where children of this kind would be welcome. The earlier they are placed out the better for the children and the home, as they can then grow up in a family and become a part of it.

The orphan asylum is now a necessary institution. It would be impossible to place out into homes the large numbers of children now there. It should, however, be improved and many more of the younger children placed by some agency into good homes, and the safeguards against abuse which we have mentioned, should be thrown around them.

All such institutions should be required to make reports to this Board, in order that statistics may be obtained. We believe that this Board should be empowered to visit, inspect and report upon the management of these institutions, with the object of improving and perfecting their work, to the end that the dependent child of the State may receive the personal care and special training for citizenship which is his right, and for which the State is annually contributing immense sums of money. If a given orphan asylum is doing good work, it is to the advantage of that asylum to have an inspector of the State so report. If it is not doing good work, it is vastly important to the child and to the State that this particular work be improved.

## 2. CHILDREN'S HOME FINDING SOCIETIES.

We have in this State several societies or associations engaged in the work of placing children in homes, but these societies are responsible to no State authority, and the kind of work they are doing is known only to themselves. If such agencies are doing good work it would be to their advantage to be commended, but if bad work, then it would be to the advantage of the State to stop them. These societies or associations should be required to report regularly to this Board, in order that the kind of work they are doing, and the amount of work, may be known to the Board. The Board should also, through its agents, visit these children once or twice a year in the homes where they are placed, so that it may know that they are receiving proper care and training. The State should always look after its dependent children, but for these, who have passed from the hands of parents to those of strangers, the State is doing nothing. We believe that all such societies should be under the supervision of this Board, and should be compelled to make such reports as this Board may call for, and that it should be made the duty of this Board to supervise the work of such home finding societies.

We believe that the normal place for a child is a good home and that when the natural home is broken up, a place for the child can be found often in another good home, where it will receive all that attention to which it is entitled and which its nature demands, and it will carry light and happiness into what otherwise would be a childless home. There are cases by the many thousands, where each, the child and the foster parents, have contributed to the life and happiness of the other.

This Board believes in this work and desires to have it encouraged, but it also believes that it should be well done and that the State has a right to know that it is well done. That is what the supervision of such societies means, and it is to the interest of all such societies doing good work, that such work be made known, and it is also to the interest of the State and the helpless child, that such societies as are not acting for the best interests of the child, if any such there be, should be put out of business.



## CHAPTER II.

# THE DELINQUENT CHILD.

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### 1. JUVENILE COURTS AND PROBATION LAWS.

We have sent out letters of inquiry to the Superior Courts of all the counties in the State, asking information concerning the use of the probation laws, and from the replies received we report the following results.

#### PROBATION COMMITTEES.

Probation committees have been duly appointed in the following counties: Alameda, Humboldt, Lake, Los Angeles, Placer, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, and Sonoma—eleven counties in all.

#### PROBATION OFFICERS.

In all the above counties probation officers have been duly appointed, upon the nomination of the probation committee. Probation officers have also been appointed by the judges in the counties of Fresno, Monterey, and Sierra.

In Fresno County the sheriff has been appointed chief probation officer, which we believe to be against the true spirit of the probation system.

#### SPECIAL PROBATION OFFICERS.

The courts in the counties of Fresno, Napa, Placer, Riverside, Santa Clara, and Sonoma have released prisoners to the charge of persons designated as special probation officers for the particular case. Fresno County reports having released between twenty-five and thirty to such special officers.

#### RESULTS.

Eleven counties report that good results have followed the use of the probation system. These are the counties of Alameda, Fresno, Los Angeles, Monterey, Napa, Riverside, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, and Santa Clara. All other counties of the State have either reported that nothing has been done under the probation laws, or have failed to report at all.



## JUVENILE COURT CONFERENCE.

At the request of some of the probation officers, this Board called a conference of Superior Court judges, district attorneys, probation committees, probation officers, and trustees and superintendents of our two State reform schools, and the members of this Board; which conference was held at San Francisco on March 21, 1908. The conference was well attended by all the different classes invited, and all counties having juvenile courts and probation officers were represented, so also was the Whittier State School, the Preston School of Industry, and the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

With an agreement almost unanimous, the following propositions were agreed to:

1. That in the opinion of the conference the probation committee is a very useful adjunct in juvenile court work and should by all means be retained, and that the power to nominate the probation officers is not unconstitutional and should be retained. The vote on this proposition was unanimous.

2. That in the larger counties the law makes it mandatory upon the board of supervisors to provide a detention home.

3. That probation officers should be paid a salary from the county treasury.

4. That a parental or adult contributory delinquency and dependency law is necessary.

5. That the age of majority for girls be raised from eighteen to twenty-one years.

6. That the ages for commitment to both Whittier State School and the Preston School of Industry be fixed at between nine and nineteen years.

7. That the laws governing the two reform schools be redrawn, so as to make them conform with respect to commitments, with the exception that girls be committed to Whittier only, and that the Preston law provide for the commitment of dependent male children.

8. That commitments to Whittier and Preston Schools are to be considered rather in the nature of guardianship than as a punishment for crime, and these institutions as schools and not prisons. In such case, a trial by jury is not essential.

Upon motion, the following committee was appointed to put the foregoing propositions into proper form for action by the next legislature, and urge their adoption: Judge Oster, San Bernardino, chairman; Judge Wilbur, Los Angeles; Judge Murasky, San Francisco; Superintendent Randall, Preston School; Superintendent Greeley, Whittier School; Secretary Gates, State Board of Charities and Corrections; Mr. Pringle, member of Probation Committee, San Francisco; Senator McCartney, Los Angeles, and Senator Caminetti, Jackson.

## 2. REPORTS OF PROBATION OFFICERS.

The following is a summary from the reports of probation officers:

### ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Probation Officer C. Ruess reports as follows: "During the two years about 100 juveniles and about 75 adults, to give the lowest estimates, were released on legal probation. About 200 juveniles and 25 adults were released on voluntary probation. That is, about 200 juveniles were spared even the juvenile court, by placing themselves on probation, failure to mean that they would be brought up in court. The adults on voluntary probation were those thus spared the record of a plea or verdict of guilty in the police courts, under the same conditions. Voluntary probation is not recognized by the law, and our experience does not lead us to recommend it. It was resorted to chiefly to save the court from having so many cases to deal with and to save children and others from a court record. We are now discontinuing the practice gradually.

"As to success, I made a calculation a while ago and found that about 7 of 8 of the adults and about 5 of 6 of the juveniles keep out of jail while on probation, and presumably afterwards. Adults succeed better because they are more able to realize their situation and because we do not take such risks with them.

"We have records now of about 600 juvenile and about 300 adult cases which have passed through the probation office since 1903, about three fourths of all being within the last two years, and one fourth in the preceding three years."

### MONTEREY COUNTY.

D. G. McLean, Chief Probation Officer, reports as follows: "Since January 1, 1907, I have had under my care 126 children, 10 girls and 116 boys, with ages varying from seven to eighteen years." The following disposition was made of these cases: Sent to their homes outside of county, and in many cases outside of State, 38; discharged, 26; sent to State reform schools, 9; to other institutions, 7; placed in homes, 6; released on probation, 5; given employment, 20; miscellaneous, 15.

From the above it will be readily seen that most of these boys were vagrants. Of this Mr. McLean says: "The boy tramp is one of the most serious problems to-day before the American people. Not one fourth of the boys have been arrested that might have been in this county, and with few exceptions the other counties have given the subject little attention on account of probation officers being allowed no compensation, and the sentimental idea that it is wrong and cruel to lock boys up. Let them think of the parents whose boys have run

away, the mothers who are spending sleepless nights weeping for their wayward boys; think of the homes made happy, the life saved from crime. The majority leave home from trivial causes, principally from reading 10 cent novels. Some leave because of unhappy homes, only to find worse places, and then find themselves unable to return, but go gladly when a reconciliation is made by the officer with the parent. When given a ticket, not one has failed to go home. Get the history of those boys as I get them after their association with tramps and hoboos and the sentimentalists will lose their false ideas of "kindness and rise in indignation and cry 'Save the boys!' Let every county in the State do its duty, and we will settle the boy-tramp problem. We sent home one half; if even one half of that is saved, we have done something. \* \* \* For three years we have demonstrated by actual count that one half of the boys we have handled have been returned home and families made happy and a human being saved."

#### PLACER COUNTY.

J. H. Breslin, Chief Probation Officer, reports that he was appointed June 10, 1908, by the Probation Committee. That but three cases have come under the charge of the probation officer, one being sent later to Whittier State School, one being in a private school, and one under the care of the probation officer.

#### RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

B. W. Handy, Chief Probation Officer, reports that he has had ten boys placed in his charge. One of them was again delinquent and committed to Whittier State School.

#### SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

The secretary of the Chief Probation Officer reports that he "can not tell how many cases there are annually. It would take too long a search of records of court." He further says, "The probation officer keeps a complete record of all cases," but he fails to give this office any statistics as to the work being done.

#### SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

Probation Officer J. C. Astredo reports as follows: "There have been in excess of 1,300 delinquent boys brought to the Juvenile Court since the fire and the number of dependency petitions filed in the interest of dependent children now exceed 800, said petitions covering the cases of over 2,000 children.

"The principal work of the Probation Office has been in preparing the cases of delinquent children, that the judge may be properly advised, and in guiding those who have been placed on probation by court order. The system now had in this office secures a monthly report bearing on

the actions of the probationer in relation to his home, his school and his employer; the system being sufficiently elastic to permit of daily reports from these sources whenever the need of the boy demands it. The reports on file show that a satisfactory condition exists among the children on probation and we feel confident that a great number of boys will be dismissed from probation at Christmas time because of their excellent record. One other source of satisfaction is the fact that few boys on probation have been again arrested.

"During the past six months there has been in operation at the Detention Home a clinic where all children arrested are examined as to their physical condition and suggestions made to the court and to the parents regarding this condition of the children and the proper course to pursue to remedy the defects. This plan of work is productive of excellent results and the public coming in contact with the court seem to greatly appreciate this special effort on behalf of their children.

"The parental school, acting as an adjunct to the court, has succeeded in correcting a great number of delinquent boys who would have otherwise been sent to the various corrective institutions, and by the joint efforts of the school and probation officers together with the influence of the home a high standard of school efficiency has been established. In addition to the ordinary instruction, the parental school uses manual training in all its branches, including gardening and athletics, as a means to interest boys in the school.

"The special effort of the Juvenile Court is to change the environment of the children so that commitment to an institution may be avoided and results to this end may be seen in the limited number of commitments made to the Preston School of Industry and to other corrective institutions to which the court sends the delinquent boys.

"Regarding adult probationers, some two dozen adults now report to the probation officer and the majority have satisfactory records of progress. In two instances, however, it has been found necessary to have the court placing the man on probation, reconsider its order and to, in turn, order the defendant confined in the State prison."

#### SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

Geo. W. Lee, Chief Probation Officer, reports that during the past two years the Juvenile Court and its officers have handled 2,150 cases, of which 187 were placed on probation, 12 sent to industrial schools, 56 sent to institutions for dependent children, 7 married on recommendation of the Probation Committee. The report further says, "The committee is called upon to straighten out family troubles where children are concerned, forcing parents to provide for them, finding homes for orphans, protecting wayward girls and keeping them from the street.

\* \* \* The public would no doubt be surprised to know of the great

number of parents in this county who would willingly shift the responsibility of caring for their offspring upon the public."

### 3. PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY.

With all the work of correction which the State, or its citizens in their private capacity, can do, there will still be a constant supply of criminals. The most important work that can be done is that of *prevention*.

The Juvenile Court and probation officers, aided and strengthened with further legislation and better support, will do much to catch the child at the first steps and turn him back. But this is not enough. We must go still further back and remove the causes.

#### A CONTRIBUTORY DELINQUENCY LAW.

We must reach the delinquent parent and the adult who influences and induces the child to become delinquent. This will in a measure be accomplished by a law enabling the court to reach and punish those who contribute to child delinquency.

### 4. COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAWS.

It is the inalienable right of every child to have that school training that will enable him to earn his living when he reaches manhood. It is also the duty of the State not only to see that this right is not denied him, but also that he is prepared to perform the duties of citizenship when those duties shall fall upon him. Our compulsory school law is a fairly good law in itself, but ineffective unless enforced. From the statistics collected by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics for the past two years, two conclusions must be drawn; first, that the giving of permits for children to work is much abused, and perjury as to children's ages is frequently committed; and second, that sufficient effort is not made to compel the attendance of those children even who do not have permits to work. What an incentive to honest life is it to send a child out to work with a lie on his lips and a perjured permit in his pocket, that an avaricious parent may gain a little profit out of his small hands. Nor should any child within school age be permitted to roam the streets or other public places when schools are in session. From these will come the future criminals. Penologists are generally agreed that truancy and idleness are the first steps to crime. These can be prevented by a rigid enforcement of a good compulsory school law. Every year a census of school children is taken. In the taking of this census sufficient facts should be obtained to enable a truant officer to locate the child and compel his attendance at school. The school where the child is enumerated draws from the State a certain sum of money for his education, and the school is therefore morally bound to give the education for which it

draws the money. As a result, about 13,000 children coming within the provisions of this law in the county of San Francisco alone, were not accounted for in any school last year. This is a very large number and demonstrates the necessity of more rigid enforcement of the law.

#### 5. CHILD LABOR LAWS.

Reasonable labor for children is far better for them and the public than child idleness on the streets. But the child has the right of that physical and mental development which will make of him a well grown man. The parent has no right to sap and weaken his constitution by premature labor, nor to deprive him of the opportunity to prepare himself for a useful manhood and good citizenship. That there is a strong tendency in this country to sacrifice the child that the parent may reap profit is undeniable. Laws to prevent this can not be too strong. We have a fairly good child labor law on our statute books now, but the machinery for enforcing it is not as efficient as it should be. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, whose duty it is to enforce this law with many others, has done a vast amount of useful work, as will be seen by an inspection of their report, but they have too small a force to do well all the work required of them. They have been unable to properly enforce this law. We ask, therefore, that sufficient assistance be given to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to permit of the proper enforcement of this law, to the end that the children of this State may be given their rights in the public schools and not sacrificed on the altar of selfish greed.

#### 6. TENEMENT HOUSE LAW.

In our last report we recommended a tenement house law, but the proposed law failed of enactment. The city of San Francisco has since passed an ordinance embodying about the same restrictions as were proposed in the State law. The evils of tenement house construction in this State are not, however, confined to San Francisco, and it is desirable that a State law should be enacted, which will protect the enforced dwellers in tenements from the evils of unsanitary and dangerous construction. It is much easier and better to prevent these evils in the beginning, than to try to cure them after they are firmly established.



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• PART IV.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

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## STATISTICS.

TABLE I—STATE PRISONS.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1907.

	Folsom.	San Quentin.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Male	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
<b>1. Prisoners.</b>							
Total enrollment June 30, 1906	1,098	1,634	27	1,661	2,732	27	2,759
On parole June 30, 1906	32	51	2	53	83	2	85
Escapes at large June 30, 1906	8	0	0	0	8	0	8
At asylums June 30, 1906	13	20	0	20	33	0	33
Present in prison June 30, 1906	1,045	1,563	25	1,588	2,608	25	2,633
Received during the year:							
By commitment	258	509	8	517	767	8	775
By paroles returned	2	1	0	1	3	0	3
Otherwise received	9	14	0	14	23	0	23
Total in charge during year	1,314	2,087	33	2,120	3,401	33	3,434
Passed out during year:							
By discharge	226	425	6	431	651	6	657
By parole	12	57	0	57	69	0	69
By transfer	0	13	0	13	13	0	13
By death	19	36	0	36	55	0	55
By other manner	26	34	0	34	60	0	60
Total passed out	283	565	6	571	848	6	854
In prison June 30, 1907	1,031	1,522	27	1,549	2,553	27	2,580
On parole June 30, 1907	28	80	2	82	108	2	110
Escapes at large June 30, 1907	8	0	0	0	8	0	8
At asylums June 30, 1907	11	21	0	21	32	0	32
Total enrollment June 30, 1907	1,078	1,623	29	1,652	2,701	29	2,730
Daily average number actually present	1,024.18	-----	-----	1,569.67	-----	-----	2,593.85
	Folsom.	San Quentin.					Grand Total.
	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
<b>2. Officers and Employees.</b>							
Average number during year of—							
Directors *	5	5	0	5			5
Officers	25	41	1	42			67
Guards	58	73	0	73			131
Total	88	119	1	120			203
Number of the above boarded by the Institution	55	-----	-----	90			145
Average number of prisoners to each person on salary	12.33	-----	-----	13.47			-----

\* Same board of directors for both prisons.

TABLE II—STATE PRISONS.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1908.

	Folsom.	San Quentin.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
1. Prisoners.							
Total enrollment June 30, 1907	1,078	1,623	29	1,652	2,701	29	2,730
On parole June 30, 1907	28	79	2	81	107	2	109
At asylums June 30, 1907	11	21	0	21	32	0	32
Escapes at large June 30, 1907	8	1	0	1	9	0	9
Present June 30, 1907	1,031	1,522	27	1,549	2,553	27	2,580
Received during year:							
By commitment	281	693	16	709	974	16	990
By paroles returned	0	8	0	8	8	0	8
By escapes returned	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Otherwise received	7	18	0	18	25	0	25
Total in charge during year	1,319	2,242	43	2,285	3,561	43	3,604
Passed out during year:							
By discharge	228	407	9	416	635	9	644
By parole	49	90	2	92	139	2	141
By transfer	3	7	0	7	10	0	10
By death	10	23	0	23	33	0	33
By other manner	20	45	0	45	65	0	65
Total passed out	310	572	11	583	882	11	893
In prison June 30, 1908	1,009	1,670	32	1,702	2,679	32	2,711
On parole June 30, 1908	57	126	4	130	183	4	187
Escapes at large June 30, 1908	12	0	0	0	12	0	12
At asylums June 30, 1908	11	17	0	17	28	0	28
Total enrollment June 30, 1908	1,089	1,813	36	1,849	2,902	36	2,938
Daily average number actually present	992	1,590	30	1 620	2,582	30	2,612
	Folsom.	San Quentin.					Grand Total.
	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
2. Officers and Employees.							
Average number during year of—							
Directors*	5	5	0	5			5
Officers	24	41	1	42			66
Guards	62	73	0	73			135
Totals	91	119	1	120			206
Average number of above boarded by institution	50				96		146
Average number of prisoners to each person on salary	11.58				13 50		

\* Same board of directors for both prisons.

TABLE III—STATE REFORM SCHOOLS.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1907.

	Preston School.	Whittier School.			Totals.		Grand Total.
	Boys	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	
<b>1. Inmates.</b>							
Total enrollment June 30, 1906	251	482	51	543	743	51	794
On parole June 30, 1906	41	201	14	215	242	14	256
Escapes at large June 30, 1906	0	35	0	35	35	0	35
Present in school June 30, 1906	210	256	37	293	466	37	503
Received during year:							
By commitment	89	85	21	106	174	21	195
By paroles returned (parole broken)	3	16	2	18	19	2	21
By paroles returned for discharge	0	54	16	70	54	16	70
By escapes returned	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
Total in charge during year	302	414	76	490	716	76	792
Passed out during year:							
By discharge from school	32	10	7	17	42	7	49
By discharge from parole	0	54	16	70	54	16	70
By parole	46	81	15	96	127	15	142
By escape	0	10	3	13	10	3	13
By death	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
By other manner	0	1	2	3	1	2	3
Total passed out	78	158	43	201	236	43	279
In school June 30, 1907	224	256	33	289	480	33	513
On parole June 30, 1907	64	212	11	223	276	11	287
Escapes at large June 30, 1907	0	35	3	38	35	3	38
Total enrollment June 30, 1907	288	503	47	550	791	47	838
Daily average number actually present	209	244.77	34.17	278.94	453.77	34.17	487.94
	Preston.			Whittier.			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
<b>2. Officers and Employees.</b>							
Average number during year of—							
Trustees	3	0	3	3	0	3	3
Officers	4	1	5	7	2	9	9
Teachers, literary	1	3	4	4	7	11	11
Teachers, industrial	22	14	36	18	5	23	23
Guards	4	0	4	14	1	15	15
Domestics, laborers, etc.	0	0	0	1	5	6	6
Total	34	18	52	47	20	67	67
Number of the above boarded by the institution			4.27			4.36	4.36
Average number of inmates to each person on salary, not including trustees	31	17	48	39	15	54	54

TABLE IV—STATE REFORM SCHOOLS.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1908.

	Preston School.	Whittier School.			Totals.		Grand Total
	Boys	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	
<b>1. Inmates.</b>							
Total enrollment June 30, 1907	288	503	47	550	791	47	838
On parole June 30, 1907	64	212	11	223	276	11	287
Escapes at large June 30, 1907	0	35	3	38	35	3	38
Present in school June 30, 1907	224	256	33	289	480	33	513
Received during year:							
By commitment	134	87	36	123	221	36	257
By paroles returned (broken)	12	37	1	38	49	1	50
By paroles returned for discharge	0	58	3	61	58	3	61
By escapes returned	0	2	3	5	2	3	5
Total in charge during year	370	440	76	516	810	76	886
Passed out during year:							
By discharge from school	8	21	2	23	29	2	31
By discharge from parole	0	58	3	61	58	3	61
By parole	39	78	16	94	117	16	133
By escape	0	4	0	4	4	0	4
By death	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
Total passed out	47	164	21	185	211	21	232
In institution June 30, 1908	323	276	55	331	599	55	654
On parole June 30, 1908	77	195	23	218	272	23	295
Escapes at large June 30, 1908	0	28	0	28	28	0	28
Total enrollment June 30, 1908	400	499	78	577	899	78	977
Daily average number actually present	292	255.56	44.89	300.45	547.56	44.89	592.45
		Preston.			Whittier.		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>2. Officers and Employees.</b>							
Average number during year of—							
Trustees	3	0	3	3	0	3	3
Officers	4	1	5	7	2	9	10
Teachers, literary	1	3	4	4	6	4	9
Teachers, industrial	24	14	38	17	4	21	21
Guards	4	0	4	16	1	17	17
Domestics, laborers, etc.	0	0	0	1	5	6	6
Total	36	18	54	48	18	66	66
Number of above boarded by the institution	33	17	50	40	13	53	53
Average number of inmates to each person on salary			5.73			4.77	4.77

TABLE V—STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.  
Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1907.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnew.			Mendocino.			Southern California.			Totals.		
	Men ...	Women	Total ..	Men ...	Women	Total ..	Men ...	Women	Total ...	Men ...	Women	Total...	Men ...	Women	Total...	Men ...	Women	Grand Total.
<b>1. Inmates.</b>																		
Total enrollment June 30, 1906.....	1,189	707	1,896	930	694	1,614	521	335	856	491	221	712	612	333	945	3,743	2,280	6,023
On parole June 30, 1906 .....	19	58	77	15	28	43	28	39	67	8	6	14	23	21	44	93	152	245
Escapes at large June 30, 1906.....	0	0	0	21	0	21	19	0	19	0	0	0	12	0	12	52	0	52
Present in hospital June 30, 1906.	1,170	649	1,819	894	656	1,550	474	296	770	483	215	698	577	312	889	3,598	2,128	5,726
Received during year:																		
By commitment.....	307	136	443	234	136	370	7	4	11	164	64	228	268	150	418	880	480	1,470
By paroles returned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	10	26	8	6	14	71	56	127	95	72	167
By escapes returned.....	13	1	14	34	1	35	26	0	26	12	0	12	21	0	21	106	2	108
Total in charge during year .....	1,490	786	2,276	1,162	793	1,955	523	310	833	667	285	952	937	518	1,455	4,779	2,692	7,471
Passed out during year:																		
By discharge.....	104	50	154	84	41	125	31	15	46	73	28	101	127	52	179	419	186	605
By parole.....	25	8	33	3	17	20	7	0	7	8	10	18	81	68	149	124	103	227
By escape.....	17	1	18	17	2	19	21	0	21	18	0	18	22	0	22	95	3	98
By death.....	161	87	238	110	53	163	30	0	30	55	10	65	81	36	117	427	186	613
By transfer.....	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	1	5
Total passed out.....	298	146	444	216	113	329	89	15	104	154	48	202	312	157	469	1,069	479	1,548
In hospital June 30, 1907.....	1,192	640	1,832	946	680	1,626	434	295	729	513	237	750	625	361	986	3,710	2,213	5,923
On parole June 30, 1907.....	29	65	94	18	45	63	19	23	42	8	10	18	33	33	66	107	178	283
Escapes at large June 30, 1907 .....	4	0	4	4	1	5	14	0	14	0	0	0	13	0	13	35	1	36
Total enrollment June 30, 1907.	1,225	705	1,930	968	726	1,694	467	318	785	521	247	768	671	394	1,065	3,852	2,390	6,242
Daily average number actually present.....	1,188	648	1,836	.....	.....	1,592½	454	298	752	492.4	223.7	716.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,822



TABLE VI—STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.  
Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1908.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnew.			Mendocino.			Southern California.			Totals.		
	Men...	Women	Total...	Men...	Women	Total...	Men...	Women	Total...	Men...	Women	Total...	Men...	Women	Total...	Men...	Women	Grand Total...
1. <i>Inmates.</i>																		
Total enrollment June 30, 1907.....	1,231	705	1,926	964	725	1,689	453	318	771	521	247	768	658	394	1,052	3,817	2,389	6,206
On parole June 30, 1907.....	29	65	94	18	45	63	19	23	42	8	10	18	33	33	66	107	176	283
Present in hospital June 30, 1907.....	1,192	640	1,832	946	686	1,632	434	295	729	513	237	750	625	361	986	3,710	2,213	5,923
Received during year:																		
By commitment.....	326	150	476	263	176	439	11	16	27	193	60	253	249	119	368	1,042	521	1,563
By paroles returned.....	29	65	94	26	42	68	7	4	11	3	3	6	78	67	145	143	181	324
By escapes returned.....	6	0	6	16	0	16	8	0	8	7	0	7	26	2	28	63	2	65
Total in charge during year.....	1,553	855	2,408	1,251	898	2,149	490	315	775	716	300	1,016	978	549	1,527	4,958	2,917	7,875
Passed out during year:																		
By discharge.....	106	75	181	76	55	131	16	9	25	73	30	103	140	78	218	411	247	658
By parole.....	36	51	87	30	41	71	13	8	16	0	0	7	74	74	148	153	169	322
By escape.....	12	0	12	29	0	29	4	0	4	7	0	7	27	3	30	79	3	82
By transfer.....	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	6	1	7
By death.....	146	75	221	96	47	143	8	10	18	57	14	71	78	21	99	335	167	502
Total passed out.....	301	201	502	233	144	377	41	22	63	138	44	182	321	176	497	1,034	537	1,621
Present in hospital June 30, 1908.....	1,252	654	1,906	1,018	754	1,772	419	293	712	578	266	834	657	373	1,030	3,824	2,380	6,204
On parole June 30, 1908.....	36	51	87	22	44	66	25	22	47	5	7	12	29	40	69	117	164	281
Total enrollment June 30, 1908.....	1,288	705	1,993	1,040	798	1,838	444	315	759	583	283	846	686	413	1,099	4,041	2,494	6,535
Daily average number actually present.....	1,209	640	1,849	979+	711+	1,690	423	295	718			780	688	358	998			6,033

<b>2. Officers and Employees.</b>															
Average number during year of—															
Managers .....	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	5	0	5	5	0	25	0	25
Officers .....	14	6	20	14	3	17	7	12	1	7	16	4	67	14	67
Attendants, incl'g night watches .....	72	43	115	65	50	115	31	21	13	40	39	31	392	158	392
Domestics, laborers, etc. ....	48	6	54	43	13	56	36	8	6	38	29	5	226	38	226
Total .....	139	55	194	127	66	193	79	29	20	90	85	40	710	210	710
Number of above boarded by the institution .....															
Average number of inmates to each person on salary .....	131	55	186	121	64	186	69	28	20	83	78	40	669	207	669
Average number of patients to each attendant .....	17.3	15.2	18.5	15.7	15.1	15.4	13.5	13.9	19.7	20.8	16.8	12	---	---	---



TABLE VII—HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Movement of Population for Year ending June 30, 1907.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>1. Inmates.</i>			
Total enrollment June 30, 1906 .....	327	267	594
On parole June 30, 1906 .....	5	6	11
Present in institution June 30, 1906 .....	322	261	583
Received during year:			
By commitment .....	35	25	60
By paroles returned .....	5	6	11
Total in charge during year .....	362	292	654
Passed out during year:			
By discharge .....	1	6	7
By parole .....	13	5	18
By transfer .....	0	2	2
By death .....	10	9	19
Total passed out .....	24	22	46
In institution June 30, 1907 .....	338	270	608
On parole June 30, 1907 .....	12	6	18
Total enrollment June 30, 1907 .....	350	276	626
Daily average number actually present .....			595.5
<i>2. Officers and Employees.</i>			
Average number during year of—			
Managers .....	5	0	5
Officers .....	4	3	7
Teachers, literary .....	0	3	3
Teachers, industrial .....	0	0	0
Attendants .....	18	17	35
Guards .....	1	0	1
Domestics, laborers, etc. ....	39	10	49
Total .....	67	33	100
Number of above boarded by the institution .....			99
Average number of inmates to each person on salary, not including managers .....			6.26
Average number of patients to each attendant .....			17

TABLE VIII—HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1908.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>1. Inmates.</i>			
Total enrollment June 30, 1907 .....	350	276	626
On parole June 30, 1907 .....	8	10	18
Present in institution June 30, 1907 .....	342	266	608
Received during year:			
By commitment .....	78	63	141
By paroles returned .....	8	10	18
By escapes returned .....	8	0	8
Total in charge during year .....	436	339	775
Passed out during year:			
By discharge .....	0	0	0
By parole .....	18	9	27
By escape .....	8	0	8
By transfer .....	1	0	1
By death .....	14	23	37
Total passed out .....	41	32	73
In institution June 30, 1908 .....	395	307	702
On parole June 30, 1908 .....	18	9	27
Total enrollment June 30, 1908 .....	413	316	729
Daily average number actually present .....	368.5	386.5	655
<i>2. Officers and Employees.</i>			
Average number during year of—			
Managers .....	5	0	5
Officers .....	9	3	12
Teachers, literary .....	0	3	3
Teachers, industrial .....	0	0	0
Attendants .....	22	22	44
Guards .....	1	0	1
Domestics, laborers, etc. ....	31	9	40
Total .....	68	37	105
Number of above boarded by the institution .....	62	37	99
Average number of inmates to each person on salary, not including managers .....			7.02
Average number of inmates to each attendant .....			15.9

**TABLE IX—INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.**  
**Movement of Pupils for the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1908.**

	Deaf.			Blind.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<b>1. Pupils.</b>									
On rolls June 30, 1906 .....	73	66	139	36	34	70	109	100	209
Admitted (two years) .....	26	19	45	14	7	21	40	26	66
Total under instruction .....	99	85	184	50	41	91	149	126	275
Graduated and discharged .....	27	17	44	17	9	26	44	26	70
On rolls June 30, 1908 .....	72	68	140	33	32	65	105	100	205
							Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>2. Officers and Employees.</b>									
Average number of—									
Directors .....							5	0	5
Officers .....							6	2	8
Teachers, literary .....							9	11	20
Teachers, industrial .....							2	0	2
Matrons .....							0	6	6
Domestics, laborers, etc. ....							22	3	25
Total .....							44	22	66
Number of above boarded by the institution .....									35

**TABLE X—HOME FOR ADULT BLIND.**  
**Movement of Population for Year ending June 30, 1907.**

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>1. Inmates.</b>			
Total enrollment June 30, 1906 .....	103	25	128
On leave June 30, 1906 .....	13	4	17
Present in institution June 30, 1906 .....	90	21	111
Received during year .....	5	3	8
Total in charge during year .....	95	24	119
Passed out during year—			
By discharge .....	6	2	8
By death .....	4	0	4
Total passed out .....	10	2	12
In institution June 30, 1907 .....	85	22	107
On leave June 30, 1907 .....	7	2	9
Total enrollment June 30, 1907 .....	92	24	116
Daily average number actually present .....	82	24	106
<b>2. Officers and Employees.</b>			
Average number during year—			
Directors .....			
Officers .....			
Teachers, industrial .....			
Domestics, laborers, and other employees .....			
Total .....			
Number of above boarded by the institution .....			
Average number of inmates to each person on salary, not including directors .....			

TABLE XI—HOME FOR ADULT BLIND.

Movement of Population for Year ending June 30, 1908.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>1. Inmates.</b>			
Total enrollment June 30, 1907 .....	92	24	116
Present in institution June 30, 1907 .....	92	24	116
Received during year .....	4	2	6
Total in charge during year .....	96	26	122
Passed out during year—			
By discharge .....	3	0	3
By death .....	2	1	3
Total passed out .....	5	1	6
In institution June 30, 1908 .....	91	25	116
Daily average number actually present .....	85	25	110
<b>2. Officers and Employees.</b>			
Average number during year of—			
Directors .....	5	0	5
Officers .....	4	3	7
Teachers, industrial .....	2	1	3
Domestics, laborers, etc. ....	10	4	14
Total .....	21	8	29
Number of above boarded by the institution .....	16	8	24
Average number of inmates to each person on salary .....			5

TABLE XII—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Daily Average Number of Inmates Present for Past Five Years, and Estimates for Next Three Years.

Institution.	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9 Estimate.	1909-10 Estimate.	1910-11 Estimate.
San Quentin Prison .....	1,495	1,510	1,544	1,570	1,620	1,650	1,675	1,700
Folsom Prison .....	820	989	1,062	1,024	992	1,025	1,050	1,100
Preston School .....	116	163	203	209	292	340	400	450
Whittier School .....	300	325	304	279	300	340	380	420
Stockton State Hospital .....	1,644	1,667	1,729	1,836	1,849	1,890	1,930	1,970
Napa State Hospital .....	1,471	1,482	1,505	1,592	1,690	1,800	1,850	1,900
Agnew State Hospital .....	1,034	1,045	1,005	752	718	710	810	910
Mendocino State Hospital .....	623	650	676	716	780	830	880	930
Southern California State Hospital .....	739	823	850	925	996	1,120	1,180	1,240
Home for Feeble-Minded .....	520	535	565	596	655	720	800	850
Home for Adult Blind .....	129	112	110	106	110	115	150	160

TABLE XIII—COUNTY JAILS.

Population December 31, 1907.

Counties.	Awaiting Trial.			Serving Sentence.			Sentenced to			All Others.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	State Prison.	Reform School.	Children.	Men.	Women.	
Alameda	57	2	3	18	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	84
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Butte	2	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	12
Calaveras	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Colusa	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Contra Costa	5	0	2	26	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	38
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	8
El Dorado	0	0	0	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	12
Fresno	30	2	0	87	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	122
Glenn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Humboldt	3	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Imperial	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Inyo	2	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Kern	15	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	40
Kings	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lassen	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Los Angeles	81	5	2	104	1	2	3	1	0	9	2	210
Madera	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Mariposa	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Marin	2	1	0	8	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	18
Mendocino	4	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	7	2	25
Merced	1	0	0	14	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	26
Modoc	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey	9	0	0	24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	34
Napa	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Nevada	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Orange	8	1	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	25
Placer	3	1	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Plumas	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Riverside	2	0	0	22	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Sacramento	31	0	0	54	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	92
San Benito	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
San Bernardino	16	3	0	56	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	76
San Diego	11	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
San Francisco	84	2	0	216	40	0	26	1	0	0	0	369
San Joaquin	11	0	0	44	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	58
San Luis Obispo	6	0	2	32	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	41
San Mateo	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10
Santa Barbara	3	0	0	50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
Santa Clara	13	1	0	98	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	118
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	20	0	0	3	0	6	4	5	38
Shasta	7	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Solano	5	0	0	21	0	0	7	0	0	6	1	40
Sonoma	8	0	0	19	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	30
Stanislaus	0	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
Sutter	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Tehama	3	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	0	1	0	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	19
Tuolumne	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Ventura	5	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Yolo	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Yuba	8	0	0	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Totals	480	20	12	1,077	57	3	80	3	17	42	11	1,802

TABLE XIV—COUNTY JAILS.

Population June 30, 1908.

Counties.	Awaiting Trial.			Serving Sentence.			Sentenced to			All Others.		Total
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	State Prison.	Reform School.	Men	Women		
							Men	Women			Children	
Alameda	32	3	0	28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Butte	3	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Calaveras	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Colusa	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Contra Costa	11	0	0	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	29
Del Norte	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
El Dorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fresno	30	5	1	35	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	72
Glenn	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Humboldt	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Imperial	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Inyo	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
Kern	2	0	0	23	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	30
Kings	4	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lassen	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Los Angeles	68	6	2	65	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	148
Madera	3	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Mariposa	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Marin	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	9
Mendocino	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9
Merced	2	1	0	11	0	0	4	0	1	2	1	22
Modoc	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mono	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Monterey	4	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	17
Napa	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Nevada	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Orange	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Placer	10	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
Sacramento	4	0	0	59	6	0	1	0	0	2	0	72
San Benito	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
San Bernardino	12	1	0	40	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
San Diego	4	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
San Francisco	97	0	0	181	38	0	19	0	0	1	0	336
San Joaquin	10	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	15
San Luis Obispo	9	0	0	16	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	28
San Mateo	24	1	2	12	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	42
Santa Barbara	1	0	3	17	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	25
Santa Clara	18	1	0	23	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	47
Santa Cruz	5	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Shasta	2	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Solano	3	0	0	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Sonoma	1	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Stanislaus	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Sutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tehama	4	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	4	0	0	17	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	24
Tuolumne	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ventura	3	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Yolo	0	0	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Yuba	3	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	17
Totals	408	19	10	819	58	3	47	2	3	15	2	1,384

TABLE XV—COUNTY JAILS.

Movement of Population, July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.

Counties.	In Jail July 1, 1906	Received during Year	Total for Year	Sent to State Prison	Sent to Reformatory School	Served Sentence in Jail	Not Indicted	Released on Habeas Corpus	Released on Probation	Acquitted	Escaped	Died	Inmate sent to State Hospitals	Otherwise Passed Out	Total Passed Out	In Jail June 30, 1907
Alameda	51	705	756	108	11	172	101	5	31	16	1	10	250	705	51	
Alpine	No	prisoners.														
Amador	6	41	47	2	0	26	0	0	0	2	0	0	13	43	4	
Butte	19	337	356	22	6	281	0	1	0	3	0	18	6	337	19	
Calaveras	6	24	30	4	1	11	3	0	2	2	1	0	4	29	1	
Colusa	2	22	24	6	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	22	
Con. Costa	31	324	355	8	3	123	58	0	0	0	2	0	6	127	327	
Del Norte	0	5	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	
El Dorado	0	48	48	2	0	34	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	1	45	
Fresno	31	1,952	1,983	14	4	724	1,055	0	2	0	28	2	35	74	1,938	
Glenn	3	41	44	1	0	16	9	1	3	1	0	0	1	9	41	
Humboldt	2	136	138	3	0	38	54	0	0	1	0	0	8	17	123	
Inyo	5	49	54	4	0	28	9	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	46	
Kern	26	798	824	10	0	203	568	2	0	4	0	0	2	2	791	
Kings	20	218	238	5	1	48	0	0	0	0	1	4	167	226	12	
Lake	2	11	13	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	11	
Lassen	0	24	24	1	0	5	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	10	23	
Los Angeles	136	2,046	2,182	161	35	1,776	0	5	43	11	3	1	0	0	2,035	
Madera	6	436	442	2	1	71	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	352	432	
Marin	7	509	516	4	3	487	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	2	507	
Mariposa	4	23	27	2	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	5	24	
Mendocino	6	91	97	13	1	58	1	3	0	5	5	0	2	2	90	
Merced	25	636	661	6	5	181	2	1	1	3	0	3	11	433	616	
Modoc	1	25	26	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	0	3	10	23	
Mono	No	report.														
Monterey	10	357	367	9	6	249	0	0	55	2	0	0	20	14	355	
Napa	8	164	172	7	0	42	65	3	3	2	0	0	22	19	163	
Nevada	8	68	76	3	1	43	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	13	68	
Orange	6	164	170	6	4	87	0	0	3	35	2	0	5	21	163	
Placer	16	271	287	4	0	196	50	1	0	2	0	0	5	15	273	
Plumas	5	32	37	0	0	13	10	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	32	
Riverside	13	199	212	9	6	135	16	0	1	3	2	0	11	20	203	
Sacramento	68	684	752	29	6	320	26	5	0	6	1	1	48	248	690	
San Benito	4	35	39	1	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	38	
S. Bern'no.	53	765	818	29	3	676	5	7	3	1	1	1	3	22	751	
San Diego	28	149	177	7	6	71	7	1	8	3	0	0	0	59	162	
S. Francisco	201	1,464	1,665	96	6	1,162	0	3	24	46	4	14	9	86	1,450	
S. Joaquin	9	2,210	2,219	44	1	668	1,490	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2,205	
S. L. Obispo	15	324	339	8	2	160	93	0	1	2	1	1	4	51	323	
San Mateo	No	report.														
S. Barbara	25	306	331	16	5	247	22	1	4	2	2	1	10	12	322	
Santa Clara	61	961	1,022	17	10	355	0	2	30	9	1	1	41	487	953	
Santa Cruz	7	201	208	6	3	99	0	0	2	47	9	0	7	16	189	
Shasta	13	194	207	6	1	92	45	3	0	7	0	0	8	23	185	
Sierra	2	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	
Siskiyou	10	57	67	8	2	34	3	0	0	2	1	0	7	9	66	
Solano	18	141	159	12	0	84	18	1	0	3	0	0	7	3	128	
Sonoma	No	report.														
Stanislaus	5	122	127	6	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	115	
Sutter	1	27	28	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	19	28	
Tehama	1	65	66	3	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	61	
Trinity	0	9	9	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	7	
Tulare	3	614	617	10	3	138	0	0	0	3	0	1	15	438	608	
Tuolumne	7	93	100	0	0	28	4	0	0	9	0	0	6	48	95	
Ventura	14	290	304	14	4	120	0	0	0	152	2	1	2	0	295	
Yolo	13	21	34	3	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	27	
Yuba	18	170	188	12	2	138	4	0	0	6	0	0	3	5	176	
Totals	1,031	18,660	19,691	751	144	9,661	3,723	46	227	412	63	29	390	3,150	18,596	1,095

TABLE XVI—COUNTY JAILS.

Movement of Population July 1, 1907 to June 30, 1908.

Counties.	In Jail July 1, 1907	Received during Year	Total for Year	Sent to State Prison	Sent to Reformatory School	Served Sentence in Jail	Not Indicted	Released on Habeas Corpus	Released on Probation	Acquitted	Escaped	Died	Insane sent to State Hospitals	Otherwise Passed Out	Total Passed Out	In Jail June 30, 1908
Alameda	51	804	855	98	45	194	63	2	39	242	0	3	12	93	791	64
Alpine	No	prisoners.														
Amador	4	46	50	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43		7
Butte	19	203	222	28	12	112	11	0	3	3	3	1	24	8	205	17
Calaveras	1	31	32	1	2	9	8	0	0	2	1	0	4	3	30	2
Colusa	2	40	42	6	1	17	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	6	39	3
Con. Costa	28	558	586	17	4	185	189	2	5	2	1	0	2	150	557	29
Del Norte	2	11	13	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	1
El Dorado	3	74	77	1	0	23	23	2	12	4	0	0	4	7	76	1
Fresno	45	2,364	2,409	44	5	872	1,334	0	3	0	21	0	33	25	2,337	72
Glenn	4	36	40	2	0	20	7	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	35	5
Humboldt	16	128	144	7	1	86	2	1	0	3	0	0	19	15	134	10
Imperial	0	77	77	7	1	70	6	0	1	3	1	0	4	1	74	3
Inyo	8	105	113	1	0	42	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	54	102	11
Kern	33	1,134	1,167	26	1	265	799	2	0	13	4	2	18	7	1,137	30
Kings	12	453	465	10	1	190	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	243	449	16
Lake	2	18	20	1	0	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	20	0
Lassen	1	53	54	4	0	12	20	0	2	7	1	1	3	3	53	1
Los Angeles	147	2,369	2,516	136	28	1,483	391	9	107	0	0	0	6	208	2,368	148
Madera	10	649	659	4	1	85	2	0	2	10	2	0	3	542	651	8
Marin	9	304	313	3	0	282	0	0	1	1	0	0	17	0	304	9
Mariposa	3	24	27	2	1	5	11	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	26	1
Mendocino	7	175	182	10	0	92	55	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	173	9
Merced	15	389	404	9	0	141	8	0	0	3	4	2	10	205	382	22
Modoc	3	30	33	4	0	13	4	0	3	5	0	0	2	1	32	1
Mono	2	14	16	3	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1
Monterey	12	473	485	18	9	356	0	0	42	0	0	0	26	17	468	17
Napa	9	240	249	9	0	83	39	0	29	3	0	1	29	47	240	9
Nevada	8	75	83	8	2	36	0	0	0	1	0	0	14	14	75	8
Orange	7	299	306	7	2	145	0	0	5	79	0	1	8	54	301	5
Placer	14	477	491	7	1	300	7	0	0	133	0	1	12	0	461	30
Plumas	Failed to report.															
Riverside	10	293	303	16	5	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	34	291	12
Sacramento	62	841	903	46	8	309	20	1	6	4	5	1	60	371	831	72
San Benito	1	105	106	1	0	42	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	49	98	8
S. Bern'no	67	931	998	25	6	810	1	11	2	7	1	0	3	76	942	56
San Diego	15	467	482	25	7	132	20	2	4	34	0	0	0	240	462	20
S. Francisco	215	2,371	2,586	123	9	1,775	0	74	71	55	9	15	17	102	2,250	336
S. Joaquin	14	496	510	33	4	77	380	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	495	15
S. L. Obispo	16	655	671	5	3	213	382	0	4	3	11	0	10	12	643	28
San Mateo	16	487	503	10	2	339	10	0	0	73	1	0	21	5	461	42
S. Barbara	9	406	415	10	7	287	34	8	6	5	3	0	14	16	390	25
Santa Clara	69	995	1,064	23	11	306	0	1	21	15	3	1	38	598	1,017	47
Santa Cruz	19	300	319	7	8	139	4	0	18	7	17	2	25	77	304	15
Shasta	22	262	284	14	0	158	46	0	0	4	4	1	17	25	269	15
Sierra	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Siskiyou	1	87	88	8	1	33	5	1	0	1	1	0	17	14	81	7
Solano	31	189	220	10	3	102	44	0	2	0	0	0	5	16	182	38
Sonoma	14	520	534	16	8	381	0	0	0	1	0	0	37	73	516	18
Stanislaus	12	226	238	8	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	186	232	6
Sutter	0	55	55	3	0	5	35	0	1	2	0	0	4	5	55	0
Tehama	5	134	139	15	2	92	7	0	0	2	5	0	4	0	127	12
Trinity	2	10	12	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	5	12	0
Tulare	9	674	683	16	2	220	4	0	0	1	1	0	15	40	639	24
Tuolumne	5	74	79	2	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	57	76	3
Ventura	9	375	384	14	10	216	0	2	0	6	3	0	6	113	370	14
Yolo	5	67	72	6	3	36	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	0	58	14
Yuba	18	164	182	11	0	123	7	0	0	5	2	0	10	7	165	17
Totals	1,123	22,838	23,961	930	219	11,209	3,992	119	393	749	106	33	631	4,196	22,577	1,384



TABLE XVII.—COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Population December 31, 1937.

County	HOSPITAL				HOSPITAL								TOTAL		Total
	Pay Patients	Charity Patients	Under 16 Yrs.	Total	Under 16 Yrs.		16 to 60 Yrs.		Over 60 Yrs.		Male	Female			
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female					
Alameda	0	0	109	90	5	1	5	2	24	15	172	99	306	118	424
Alameda	2	2	33	7	0	0	0	0	3	0	32	5	70	14	84
Butte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	37	0	41	0	41
Calaveras	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	2	51	4	63	6	69
Colusa	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	32	1	33
Contra Costa	0	0	22	5	0	0	0	0	10	0	36	5	68	10	78
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	3	14	3	17
El Dorado	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	47	0	51	0	51
Fresno	1	1	98	15	0	0	0	0	3	1	48	8	118	25	143
Glean	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	18	0	18
Humboldt	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	14	9	47	3	62	13	75
Inyo	0	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	2	26	4	30
Kern	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	22	0	52	1	53
Kings	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	1	14	1	15
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
Lassen	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	7	0	7
Los Angeles—Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	7	145	14	202	21	223
Los Angeles—Hospital	0	0	231	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	58	289
Madera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	32	2	45	2	47
Marin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	3	21	6	30	9	39
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	3	25	3	28
Mendocino	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	60	0	70	2	72
Merced	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	20	2	24	3	27
Merced—branch	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	11	0	11
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	12
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	4	1	5
Monterey	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	24	2	48	2	50
Napa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	35	3	38	4	42
Nevada	4	0	18	2	0	0	0	0	9	2	35	1	66	5	71
Placer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	9	17	0	67	9	76
Plumas	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	27	0	37	0	37
Riverside	0	1	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	17	2	34	9	43
Sacramento	0	0	150	11	0	0	0	0	35	10	37	10	222	31	253
San Benito	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	14	5	0	0	20	5	25
San Bernardino	4	3	38	8	0	0	1	0	30	5	12	2	85	18	103
San Diego	7	3	22	3	1	0	1	2	14	6	58	8	103	22	125
San Francisco—Hosp'l	0	0	116	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	19	135
Alms-house	0	0	46	30	0	0	0	0	37	9	356	86	419	125	544
San Joaquin	3	8	85	1	0	0	0	0	30	3	49	8	167	20	187
San Luis Obispo	1	1	14	3	0	1	0	2	12	2	13	2	40	11	51
San Mateo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	24	0	34	1	35
Santa Barbara	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	18	6	39	6	45
Santa Clara—Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	0	162	0	162
Santa Clara—Hospital	0	0	80	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	39	119
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	56	6	60	7	67
Shasta	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	48	1	49
Sierra	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	27	0	28	1	29
Siskiyou	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	38	0	61	0	61
Solano	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	23	10	34	12	46
Sonoma	8	2	39	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	55	8	107	15	122
Stanislaus	1	0	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	2	35	4	39
Sutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	11	0	14	0	14
Tehama	2	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	29	0	29
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	19	0	19
Tulare	0	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	15	2	17
Tuolumne	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	25	2	15	3	40	7	47
Ventura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	9	1	18	2	20
Yolo	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	13	3	28	4	32
Yuba	1	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	37	1	49	3	52
Totals	40	24	1275	281	7	6	10	7	506	97	2123	284	3961	679	4640

TABLE XVIII—COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Population June 30, 1908.

Counties.	HOSPITAL.				CUSTODIAL.								TOTAL.		Total.
	Pay Patients.		Charity Patients.		Under 5 Yrs.		5 to 16 Yrs.		16 to 60 Yrs.		Over 60 Yrs.		Male	Female	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Alameda	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	40	30	251	49	293	80	373
Amador	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	24	5	31	5	36
Butte	1	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	24	0	40	2	42
Calaveras	2	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	6	47	7	54
Colusa	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	23	1	24
Contra Costa	2	0	24	3	0	0	0	0	8	0	34	4	68	7	75
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2	15	2	17
El Dorado	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	54	0	54
Fresno	1	5	76	13	0	0	0	0	20	1	42	10	139	29	168
Glenn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	0	10	0	10
Humboldt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	7	44	2	56	9	65
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	13	2	15
Kern	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	19	0	41	0	41
Kings	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	1	9	1	10
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2
Lassen	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	8
Los Angeles—Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	7	143	16	202	23	225
Los Angeles—Hospital	0	0	221	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	99	320
Madera	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	1	30	2	32
Marin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	3	24	6	31	9	40
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	17	1	19	1	20
Mendocino	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	1	10	1	50	0	65	5	70
Merced	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	14	2	21	4	25
Merced Branch	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	8	0	8
Modoc	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	11	1	12
Mono	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	5
Monterey	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	26	2	39	4	43
Napa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	38	5	40	5	45
Nevada	3	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	35	3	54	5	59
Placer*	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	16	0	16
Plumas	0	1	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	29	11	40
Riverside	0	0	60	11	0	0	0	0	22	4	88	14	170	29	199
Sacramento	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	14	4	17	6	23
San Benito	8	12	35	6	1	0	0	0	28	2	11	3	83	23	106
San Bernardino	1	2	36	5	0	0	0	0	11	7	39	7	87	21	108
San Diego	0	0	247	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	41	288
San Francisco—Hospital															1193
Home for Aged*															183
San Joaquin*	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	17	4	17	1	39	7	46
San Luis Obispo	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22	0	28	1	29
San Mateo	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	19	7	37	8	45
Santa Barbara	1	1	103	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	33	137
Santa Clara—Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	105	0	146	0	146
Santa Clara—Almshouse	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	9	3	37	2	52	7	59
Santa Cruz	0	0	16	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	20	0	46	1	47
Shasta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	18	0	19	1	20
Sierra	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	37	0	63	0	63
Siskiyou	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	33	11	34	12	46
Solano	4	1	37	5	0	0	0	0	10	0	34	9	85	15	100
Sonoma	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	23	1	34	3	37
Stanislaus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	9
Sutter	0	0	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	31	1	32
Tehama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	19	0	20	0	20
Trinity	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	18	1	19
Tulare	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	30	5	34	9	43
Tuolumne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	9	3	20	3	23
Ventura	0	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	7	1	13	4	29	7	36
Yolo	3	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	27	0	46	1	47
Yuba															
Totals	37	27	1172	244	3	2	4	3	391	79	1631	189	3138	544	5133

\* Not segregated.

TABLE XIX—COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Movement of Population July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.

Counties.	No. of Inmates July 1, 1906.	No. Received During Year	Total for Year	Discharged	Runaway	Died	Sent to State Institutions.	Sent to other Counties	Sent out of State	Total Passed Out	No. of Inmates June 30, 1907.
Alameda	363	1,765	2,128	1,503	0	285	0	0	0	1,788	340
Alpine	No	hospital.									
Amador	48	77	125	56	0	25	4	1	0	86	39
Butte	59	314	373	271	4	48	0	5	2	330	43
Calaveras	55	98	153	69	0	24	2	0	0	85	58
Colusa	18	62	80	43	0	15	0	1	1	60	20
Contra Costa	80	275	355	239	0	47	14	0	0	200	55
Del Norte	20	7	27	6	0	2	0	0	2	10	17
El Dorado	49	78	127	36	0	36	1	0	0	73	54
Fresno	129	851	980	758	0	115	5	0	0	878	102
Glenn	10	59	69	52	0	3	0	3	0	58	11
Humboldt	70	133	203	111	0	23	1	0	0	135	68
Inyo	10	32	42	16	1	8	0	2	0	27	15
Kern	36	346	382	303	0	40	0	0	0	343	39
Kings	11	33	44	26	0	8	0	0	0	34	10
Lake	5	11	16	6	0	2	0	4	1	13	3
Lassen	No	report.									
Los Angeles—Farm	188	232	420	194	0	10	24	0	0	228	192
Los Angeles—Hospital	328	2,938	3,166	2,426	0	466	0	15	0	2,907	259
Madera	34	144	178	136	0	6	0	4	0	146	32
Marin	34	39	73	32	1	5	0	0	0	38	35
Mariposa	24	21	45	10	0	10	1	0	0	21	24
Mendocino	54	82	136	56	0	16	0	0	0	72	64
Merced	21	171	192	106	0	47	4	5	0	162	30
Merced branch	8	49	57	42	0	6	0	0	0	48	9
Modoc	9	25	34	22	0	1	0	0	0	23	11
Mono	No	report.									
Monterey	44	117	161	94	0	19	5	0	0	118	43
Napa	51	132	183	105	0	14	14	0	0	133	50
Nevada	83	100	183	83	0	36	1	0	0	120	63
Placer	76	252	328	216	0	41	0	0	0	257	71
Plumas	29	43	72	40	0	13	0	0	0	53	19
Riverside	35	152	187	118	0	33	1	2	1	155	32
Sacramento	247	1,521	1,768	1,382	0	170	0	0	0	1,552	216
San Benito	28	54	82	44	1	10	3	1	0	59	23
San Bernardino	78	527	605	408	4	67	14	14	11	518	87
San Diego	107	409	516	317	0	87	9	0	0	413	103
San Francisco—Hosp'l	453	4,689	5,142	3,764	241	712	0	0	0	4,717	425
Almshouse	766	357	1,123	207	64	112	8	0	0	391	732
San Joaquin	143	719	862	571	0	108	0	0	0	689	183
San Luis Obispo	48	41	89	47	0	0	0	0	1	48	41
San Mateo	30	39	69	28	0	11	0	1	0	40	29
Santa Barbara	40	66	106	50	2	16	0	0	0	68	38
Santa Clara—Farm	147	198	345	205	0	8	0	0	0	213	132
Santa Clara—Hospital	91	399	490	296	0	77	0	0	0	373	117
Santa Cruz	48	153	201	125	0	13	1	5	1	145	56
Shasta	40	176	216	141	0	29	2	2	0	174	42
Sierra	26	22	48	7	0	16	0	0	0	23	25
Siskiyou	54	104	158	66	0	32	0	2	3	103	55
Solano	57	181	238	158	12	27	2	3	0	202	36
Sonoma	97	303	400	217	16	66	2	0	0	301	99
Stanislaus	33	134	167	111	0	14	12	0	0	137	30
Butter	13	57	70	53	0	6	0	0	0	59	11
Tehama	19	140	159	113	0	18	1	4	0	136	23
Trinity	14	14	28	9	0	2	0	0	0	11	17
Tulare	16	107	123	80	4	12	2	8	0	106	17
Tuolumne	47	60	107	36	0	18	4	6	0	64	43
Ventura	14	109	123	92	0	11	0	0	0	103	20
Yolo	31	91	122	77	3	6	1	1	3	91	31
Yuba	50	236	286	192	1	59	12	4	0	248	38
Totals	4,618	19,544	24,162	15,951	354	3,111	150	93	26	19,685	4,477

TABLE XX—COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Movement of Population July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.

Counties.	No. of Inmates July 1, 1907....	No. Received during Year.	Total for Year	Discharged.....	Runaway.....	Died.....	Sent to State Institutions...	Sent to other Counties	Sent out of State	Total Passed Out.....	No. of Inmates June 30, 1908..
Alameda.....	340	810	1,150	665	0	110	2	0	0	777	373
Alpine.....	No hospital.										
Amador.....	39	72	111	53	0	21	1	0	0	75	36
Butte.....	43	265	308	206	5	33	4	12	6	266	42
Calaveras.....	58	105	163	87	0	22	0	0	0	109	54
Colusa.....	20	80	100	57	0	16	1	0	2	76	24
Contra Costa.....	55	348	403	256	0	51	21	0	0	328	75
Del Norte.....	17	9	26	4	1	3	1	0	0	9	17
El Dorado.....	54	72	126	46	0	26	0	0	0	72	54
Fresno.....	102	1,027	1,129	832	12	105	7	0	5	961	168
Glenn.....	11	72	83	56	1	12	0	4	0	73	10
Humboldt.....	68	121	189	94	0	26	4	0	0	124	65
Inyo.....	15	24	39	12	1	8	3	0	0	24	15
Kern.....	39	327	366	281	0	44	0	0	0	325	41
Kings.....	10	50	60	41	0	8	1	0	0	50	10
Lake.....	3	11	14	8	0	2	0	1	1	12	2
Lassen.....	5	13	18	9	0	1	0	0	0	10	8
Los Angeles—Farm.....	192	165	357	117	0	13	0	2	0	132	225
Los Angeles—Hosp'l.....	259	3,145	3,404	2,321	0	483	280	0	0	3,084	320
Madera.....	32	152	184	123	0	20	3	5	1	152	32
Marin.....	35	41	76	26	0	10	0	0	0	36	40
Mariposa.....	24	17	41	9	0	10	2	0	0	21	20
Mendocino.....	64	69	133	44	0	13	6	0	0	63	70
Merced.....	30	138	168	119	0	18	0	6	0	143	25
Merced Branch.....	9	49	58	45	0	5	0	0	0	50	8
Modoc.....	11	32	43	29	0	1	0	0	0	31	12
Mono.....	No report.										
Monterey.....	43	103	146	81	0	17	5	0	0	103	43
Napa.....	50	126	176	89	0	22	20	0	0	131	45
Nevada.....	63	119	182	85	0	37	1	0	0	123	59
Placer.....	71	248	319	204	0	40	0	0	0	244	75
Plumas.....	19	61	80	40	0	24	0	0	0	64	16
Riverside.....	32	187	219	155	0	19	1	0	4	179	40
Sacramento.....	216	1,633	1,849	1,447	0	203	0	0	0	1,650	199
San Benito.....	23	47	70	33	0	11	3	0	0	47	23
San Bernardino.....	87	727	814	580	0	90	14	12	10	708	106
San Diego.....	103	501	604	396	2	88	11	0	1	496	108
San Francisco— Hospital.....	425	1,827	2,252	1,339	126	487	12	0	0	1,964	288
Home for Aged.....	732	1,034	1,766	281	131	107	54	0	0	573	1,193
San Joaquin.....	183	821	1,004	684	0	137	0	0	0	821	183
San Luis Obispo.....	41	109	150	80	2	21	1	0	0	104	46
San Mateo.....	29	54	83	30	0	24	0	0	0	54	29
Santa Barbara.....	38	78	116	43	6	20	2	0	0	71	45
Santa Clara—Farm.....	132	201	333	173	0	12	2	0	0	187	146
Santa Clara—Hosp'l.....	117	504	621	371	0	113	0	0	0	484	137
Santa Cruz.....	56	167	223	124	2	21	0	17	0	164	59
Shasta.....	42	199	241	141	0	41	1	7	4	194	47
Sierra.....	25	13	38	6	0	12	0	0	0	18	20
Siskiyou.....	55	118	173	70	0	33	2	5	0	110	63
Solano.....	36	154	190	118	8	18	0	0	0	144	46
Sonoma.....	99	309	408	236	3	67	2	0	0	308	100
Stanislaus.....	30	151	181	115	0	14	15	0	0	144	37
Sutter.....	11	56	67	52	0	6	0	0	0	58	9
Tehama.....	23	124	147	97	0	13	0	4	1	115	32
Trinity.....	17	14	31	3	0	7	0	0	1	11	20
Tulare.....	17	111	128	90	0	18	1	0	0	109	19
Tuolumne.....	43	58	101	38	0	8	4	8	0	58	43
Ventura.....	20	107	127	88	0	16	0	0	0	104	23
Yolo.....	31	96	127	63	0	18	1	9	0	91	36
Yuba.....	38	223	261	170	0	34	9	1	0	214	47
Totals.....	4,482	17,494	21,976	13,062	301	2,859	497	93	36	16,848	5,128

TABLE XXI—DEFECTIVES IN COUNTY HOSPITALS.

December 31, 1907.

Counties.	Blind.		Deaf.		Feeble-Minded.		Epileptic.		Crippled.		Consumption.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alameda	10	1	8	3	0	0	8	2	6	15	14	5
Alpine	None											
Amador	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	7	1	3	0
Butte	1	0	1	0	6	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Calaveras	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0
Colusa	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Contra Costa	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Del Norte	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
El Dorado	4	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	11	0	1	0
Fresno	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	1	2	1
Glenn	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Humboldt	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5	2	0	0
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Kern	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	7	0
Kings	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	0
Lake	None											
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Los Angeles	6	2	0	0	12	6	3	2	27	12	58	3
Madera	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Marin	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	0
Mariposa	4	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Mendocino	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0
Merced	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Modoc	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Mono	None											
Monterey	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	1	0
Napa	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Nevada	1	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	23	0	3	0
Placer	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Plumas	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
Riverside	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	4	3	0
Sacramento	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	10	0	24	1
San Benito	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	0	1	0
San Bernardino	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	7	2	16	0
San Diego	3	1	1	0	3	1	1	1	7	2	2	0
San Francisco	27	4	11	2	59	9	5	5	63	20	1	1
San Joaquin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	4	0
San Luis Obispo	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
San Mateo	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Santa Barbara	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Santa Clara	3	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	12	0	9	0
Santa Cruz	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	14	1	3	0
Shasta	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0
Sierra	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Siskiyou	4	0	6	0	15	0	1	0	11	0	10	0
Solano	1	2	2	0	2	4	2	0	1	2	0	1
Sonoma	2	2	1	0	3	3	1	0	4	2	4	1
Stanislaus	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
Sutter	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Tehama	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	1	0
Trinity	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuolumne	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
Ventura	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Yolo	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	0
Yuba	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	126	15	72	9	162	45	36	10	346	67	190	14

TABLE XXII—DEFECTIVES IN COUNTY HOSPITALS.

June 30, 1908.

Counties.	Blind.		Deaf.		Feeble-Minded.		Epileptic.		Crippled.		Consumptive.	
	Male...	Female.	Male...	Female.	Male...	Female.	Male...	Female.	Male...	Female.	Male...	Female.
Alameda.....	7	3	5	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	14	4
Alpine.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador.....	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	5	1	3	0
Butte.....	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
Calaveras.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colusa.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Contra Costa.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	1	1
Del Norte.....	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
El Dorado.....	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	9	0	1	0
Fresno.....	7	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	12	1	4	1
Glenn.....	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt.....	3	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	6	3	1	0
Imperial.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inyo.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Kern.....	5	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	7	0	5	0
Kings.....	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lake.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lassen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles.....	7	3	0	0	15	8	4	1	36	11	56	6
Madera.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Marin.....	1	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	1	1	2	0
Mariposa.....	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	6	1	1	0
Mendocino.....	5	0	10	0	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Merced.....	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Modoc.....	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Mono.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey.....	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0
Napa.....	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	6	1	2	1
Nevada.....	0	0	1	0	11	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
Placer.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	1	0
Plumas.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Riverside.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	0
Sacramento.....	2	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	5	0	23	1
San Benito.....	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	7	1	0	0
San Bernardino.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	12	0
San Diego.....	3	2	5	1	3	2	1	0	14	8	5	1
San Francisco.....	2	3	1	1	4	3	0	0	6	20	0	0
San Joaquin.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Luis Obispo.....	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	1	0
San Mateo.....	1	0	1	0	5	1	2	0	3	0	0	0
Santa Barbara.....	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0
Santa Clara.....	4	1	3	1	8	1	0	0	25	12	21	2
Santa Cruz.....	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	1	0
Shasta.....	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Sierra.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Siskiyou.....	3	0	6	0	10	0	0	0	7	0	1	0
Solano.....	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	5	0	1	0
Sonoma.....	3	1	1	0	2	3	1	1	6	1	3	0
Stanislaus.....	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
Sutter.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tehama.....	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	2	0
Trinity.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tulare.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Tuolumne.....	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	0
Ventura.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0
Yolo.....	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	3	0
Yuba.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Totals.....	103	15	60	9	112	43	28	5	248	65	183	17

TABLE XXIII—COUNTY JAILS—SUMMARY.

Number admitted during fifty-eighth fiscal year	25,888
Number admitted during fifty-ninth fiscal year	27,428
Total number admitted to jail during the two years	53,316
Of these there were—	
Sent to state prison	2,381
Sent to state reform schools	362
Sent out of jurisdiction	29,571
Released in jurisdiction	428
Not admitted	7,755
Admitted	2,381
Released in outside hospitals	185
Deceased	138
Lost	42
Sent to outside hospitals	2,021
Returned passed out	7,385
Total passed out	31,173
Increase during the two years	1,540

TABLE XXIV—COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Number admitted during fifty-eighth fiscal year	24,544
Number admitted during fifty-ninth fiscal year	27,494
Total number admitted during the two years	52,038
Of these there were—	
Discharged	25,913
Run away	456
Died	5,379
Sent to state institutions	447
Sent to other counties	126
Sent out of state	42
Total passed out	36,563
Increase during the two years	506

TABLE XXV—SAS QUENTIN STATE PRISON.

## EXPENDITURES.

	Fifth Fiscal Year.	Sixth Fiscal Year.
I. Administration, Salaries, and Wages.		
1. Directors	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00
2. Officers†	45,411 45	49,560 00
3. Teachers, literary		
4. Teachers, industrial		
5. Attendants		
6. Guards	52,560 00	51,076 89
Total	\$100,971 45	\$103,576 89

† Officers and guards in full mill.

TABLE XXV—SAN QUENTIN STATE PRISON—Continued.

EXPENDITURES.		
	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>II. Subsistence.</b>		
1. Fresh meats .....		\$31,307 58
2. Salted meats and lard .....		2,222 09
3. Fish, oysters, etc. ....		497 85
4. Butter, eggs and poultry .....		3,803 51
5. Vegetables .....		11,800 62
6. Fresh fruits .....		1,229 18
7. Dried fruits .....		2,992 17
8. Canned goods .....		717 46
9. Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc. ....		18,620 56
10. Vinegar and syrup .....		1,026 62
11. Tea, coffee, sugar .....		6,689 42
12. Milk .....		2,956 66
13. All other food supplies .....	*\$79,587 45	7,788 06
Total .....	\$79,587 45	\$91,651 78
<b>III. Clothing, etc.</b>		
1. Cl thing .....	\$16,431 43	\$12,036 27
2. Shoes .....	5,204 55	4,738 78
3. Tailor and sewing-room supplies .....		
4. Dry goods .....		1,575 35
5. Miscellaneous .....	2,088 77	
Total .....	\$23,724 75	\$18,350 40
<b>IV. Office, Domestic, and Outdoor Departments.</b>		
1. School supplies .....		
2. Library, newspaper and periodicals .....	\$161 18	\$22 05
3. Stationery and printing .....	1,070 27	1,938 68
4. Industrial department .....		
5. Furniture, fixtures, bedding, etc. ....	1,358 14	3,100 74
6. Laundry supplies, soaps and cleansers .....	2,525 28	
7. Medicines, instruments and other ward supplies .....	3,441 94	2,011 39
8. Postage, telegraph and telephone charges .....	631 58	889 49
9. Transportation and freight .....	122 95	5,623 02
10. Farm, garden, stable, etc. ....		
11. Ice .....		1,570 52
12. Tobacco .....	5,202 76	5,562 23
13. Music and amusements .....		
14. Fuel .....	13,036 18	12,458 63
15. Light .....	11,147 45	11,144 90
16. Water .....	7,745 09	7,108 96
17. Expense of paroled and discharged inmates .....	3,961 60	3,908 55
18. All other expenses under this classification .....	479 56	2,083 10
Total .....	\$50,883 98	\$60,002 92
<b>V. Ordinary Repairs and Minor Improvements.</b>		
1. Materials .....	\$747 72	\$19,984 01
2. Labor .....		
Total .....	\$747 72	\$19,984 01
<b>VI. Extraordinary Expenses.</b>		
1. New buildings .....	\$27,000 71	\$25,577 75
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings .....		2,429 32
Total .....	\$27,000 71	\$28,007 07
<b>VII. Manufacturing Plant.</b>		
1. Raw materials .....	\$184,180 64	\$195,282 74
2. Repairs and other costs .....	33,569 39	39,953 56
Total .....	\$217,750 03	\$235,236 30
Grand total .....	\$500,662 49	\$556,809 37

\* Total food supplies.



TABLE XXV—SAN QUENTIN STATE PRISON—Continued.

## PRODUCTIONS.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<i>I. Farm, Garden, Orchard, etc.</i>		
1. Estimated value of products produced and used.....	\$3,205 60	\$3,836 37
2. Cash received for products sold.....	16 30	84 55
Total.....	\$3,221 90	\$3,920 92
3. Estimated cost of producing same (unpaid labor not counted).....	\$1,866 25	\$1,132 97
Net profits from farm.....	1,355 65	2,787 96
<i>II. Manufacturing Plants.</i>		
1. Cost value of products on hand end of year.....	\$3,601 74	\$66,148 60
2. Cash received for products sold.....	328,523 31	197,366 73
Total.....	\$330,125 05	\$263,515 33
3. Cost of raw materials.....	\$184,180 64	\$195,282 74
4. Paid for labor;.....	29,790 84	30,839 73
5. Repairs and other costs.....	33,569 39	39,963 56
6. Cost value products on hand beginning of year.....	1,354 80	3,601 74
Total.....	\$248,865 67	\$269,677 77
Profits of manufacturing plants.....	\$81,229 38	\$26,866 56
In exchange with other departments of prison.....	\$ 240 35	" 386 74
Total profit.....	\$80,989 03	\$27,253 30

‡ Includes dry goods. § Debit. ¶ Credit.

TABLE XXVI—FOLSOM STATE PRISON.

## EXPENDITURES.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<i>I. Administration. Salaries and Wages.</i>		
1. Directors.....	\$857 33	\$1,371 91
2. Officers.....	31,830 00	31,680 00
3. Teachers, literary.....		
4. Teachers, industrial.....		
5. Attendants.....		
6. Guards.....	47,868 40	43,973 64
Total.....	\$80,555 73	\$82,025 55
<i>II. Subsistence.</i>		
1. Fresh meats.....	\$14,982 40	\$15,798 62
2. Salted meats and lard.....	1,056 56	1,515 81
3. Fish, oysters, etc.....	309 51	478 34
4. Butter, eggs and poultry.....	1,333 77	1,709 58
5. Vegetables.....	4,054 96	4,968 11
6. Fresh fruits.....	21 45	
7. Dried fruits.....	366 41	546 02
8. Canned goods.....	324 05	480 67
9. Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc.....	13,655 84	15,741 01
10. Vinegar and syrup.....	1,943 35	1,736 62
11. Tea, coffee, sugar.....	3,870 80	3,493 35
12. Milk.....		
13. All other food supplies.....	900 52	1,630 98
Total.....	\$42,819 64	\$48,099 11

TABLE XXVI—FOLSOM STATE PRISON—Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>III. Clothing, etc.</b>		
1. Clothing.....	\$9,560 05	\$10,932 29
2. Shoes.....	4,783 72	4,517 17
3. Tailor and sewing-room supplies.....	286 83	333 67
4. Dry goods.....	178 28	299 90
5. Miscellaneous.....	106 71	140 56
Total.....	\$14,915 59	\$16,223 59
<b>IV. Office, Domestic, and Outdoor Departments.</b>		
1. School supplies.....		
2. Library, newspapers and periodicals.....		
3. Stationery and printing.....	\$401 73	\$536 86
4. Industrial department.....		
5. Furniture, fixtures, bedding, etc.....	615 69	371 85
6. Laundry supplies, soaps and cleansers.....	738 45	898 54
7. Medicines, instruments and other ward supplies.....	1,442 92	
8. Postage, telegraph and telephone charges.....	682 97	540 16
9. Transportation and freight.....	603 20	2,266 98
10. Farm, garden, stable, etc.....		
11. Ice.....	148 51	121 55
12. Tobacco.....	2,163 73	2,615 06
13. Music and amusements.....		
14. Fuel.....	8,487 45	*7,311 00
15. Light.....	150 00	
16. Water.....		
17. Expense of paroled and discharged inmates.....	2,533 35	2,505 67
18. All other expenses under this classification.....	769 40	7,076 70
Total.....	\$18,737 40	\$24,244 37
<b>V. Ordinary Repairs and Minor Improvements</b> .....	\$184 04	\$2,500 47
<b>VI. Extraordinary Expenses.</b>		
1. Permanent improvements to existing buildings.....	456 30	646 82
2. New buildings.....	13,021 87	23,689 74
3. Additional machinery.....	5,733 39	305 41
Total.....	\$19,221 56	\$24,641 97
<b>Grand total</b> .....	<b>\$176,423 96</b>	<b>\$197,735 06</b>

\* Includes light.

## PRODUCTIONS.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>I. Manufacturing Plants.</b>		
1. Estimated value of products used.....		
2. Cash received for products sold.....		† \$195,993 62
Total.....	+	\$195,993 62
3. Cost of raw materials.....		
4. Paid for labor.....		
5. Repairs and other costs.....		\$151,711 34
Total.....		\$44,282 28
<b>Net profits of manufacturing plants</b> .....		

† The figures includes both fiscal years.

**TABLE XXVII—PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.**

## EXPENDITURES

[illegible]

TABLE XXVII—PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY—Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>VI. Extraordinary Expenses.</b>		
1. Land .....		
2. New buildings—		
(a) Materials .....	\$15,413 77	\$12,867 00
(b) Labor .....	6,201 60	3,603 29
3. Permanent improvements to existing buildings .....		
4. Miscellaneous .....		11,744 55
Total .....	\$21,615 37	\$28,214 84
Grand total .....	\$82,831 49	\$104,757 23

## PRODUCTIONS.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<i>Farm, Garden, Orchard, etc.</i>		
Estimated value of products consumed in institution.....	\$14,336 57	\$17,624 11
Cash received for products sold .....	521 02	552 38
Total .....	\$14,857 59	\$18,176 49
Estimated cost of producing same (unpaid labor not counted) .....	\$11,295 17	\$11,668 74
Net profits of farm, etc. ....	3,562 42	6,507 75
Total .....	\$14,857 59	\$18,176 49

TABLE XXVIII—WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL.

## EXPENDITURES.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>I. Administration, Salaries and Wages.</b>		
1. Trustees .....	\$407 15	\$422 05
2. Officers .....	11,040 00	11,490 00
3. Teachers, literary .....	6,705 70	6,490 00
4. Teachers, industrial .....	18,028 36	18,068 52
5. Attendants .....		
6. Guards .....	10,443 30	10,855 38
7. Domestic, laborers and other employees .....	4,079 20	3,017 65
Total .....	\$50,296 56	\$49,951 55
<b>II. Subsistence.</b>		
1. Fresh meats .....	\$2,603 07	\$3,400 42
2. Salted meats and lard .....	1,110 48	1,658 76
3. Fish, oysters, etc. ....	527 35	599 75
4. Butter, eggs and poultry .....	2,474 02	1,144 70
5. Vegetables .....	833 23	941 18
6. Fresh fruits .....	212 49	114 89
7. Dried fruits .....	342 46	281 19
8. Canned goods .....	598 55	600 50
9. Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc. ....	2,986 32	3,997 30
10. Vinegar, syrup and honey .....	444 64	407 97
11. Tea, coffee and sugar .....	2,435 76	2,378 62
12. Milk .....	43 80	51 00
13. All other food supplies .....	1,284 60	1,560 00
Total .....	\$15,892 77	\$17,136 28

TABLE XXVIII—WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL—Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>III. Clothing, etc.</b>		
1. Clothing and cloth.....	\$434 13	\$1,870 30
2. Shoes.....	153 48	175 00
3. Tailor and sewing-room supplies.....	2,024 94	2,240 00
4. Dry goods.....	1,469 00	1,418 85
5. Miscellaneous.....	171 60	245 02
Total.....	\$4,253 15	\$5,949 17
<b>IV. Office, Domestic, and Outdoor Departments.</b>		
1. School supplies.....	\$278 03	\$137 02
2. Library, newspapers and periodicals.....	316 58	467 87
3. Stationery and printing.....	722 74	987 65
4. Industrial department.....	3,922 63	4,577 01
5. Furniture, bedding, fixtures, etc.....	3,015 73	3,628 85
6. Laundry supplies, soaps and cleansers.....	1,058 81	1,222 54
7. Medicines, instruments and ward supplies.....	1,760 48	1,165 11
8. Postage, telegraph and telephone charges.....	805 75	496 36
9. Transportation and freight.....	1,224 78	1,448 58
10. Farm, garden, stable, etc.....	12,476 40	8,912 92
11. Ice.....	387 65	
12. Tobacco.....		
13. Music, amusements and band instruments.....	931 81	505 84
14. Fuel.....	4,105 01	6,054 31
15. Light.....	494 75	1,204 18
16. Water.....	1,897 60	1,336 69
17. Expense of paroled and discharged inmates.....	609 10	2,100 94
18. All other expenses under this classification.....	925 93	1,344 96
Total.....	\$34,933 78	35,590 83
<b>V. Ordinary Repairs and Minor Improvements.</b>		
1. Materials.....	1,687 51	1,236 95
2. Labor.....	818 09	
Total.....	\$2,505 60	\$1,236 95
<b>VI. Extraordinary Expenses.</b>		
1. Land.....		
2. New buildings—		
(a) Materials.....	\$2,460 63	\$2,889 48
(b) Labor.....		
3. Permanent improvements to existing buildings.....	1,384 10	2,506 80
4. Miscellaneous.....	7,447 11	6,022 80
Total.....	\$11,291 84	\$11,418 08
Grand total.....	\$119,584 85	\$121,806 91

## PRODUCTIONS.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>Farm, Garden, Orchard, etc.</b>		
Estimated value of products consumed in institution.....	\$8,441 83	\$8,938 85
Cash received for products sold.....	8,176 51	6,201 13
Total.....	\$16,618 34	\$14,939 98
Estimated cost of producing same (unpaid labor not counted).....	\$16,590 70	\$14,654 56
Net profits of farms, etc.....	27 64	285 42
Total.....	\$16,618 34	\$14,939 98

TABLE XXIX—STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL.

## EXPENDITURES.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>I. Administration, Salaries and Wages.</b>		
1. Managers .....	\$1,623 30	\$1,513 60
2. Officers .....	20,679 96	22,779 96
3. Teachers, literary .....		
4. Teachers, industrial .....		
5. Attendants .....	55,701 22	62,408 04
6. Guards .....		
7. Domestics, laborers, and other employees .....	30,522 36	33,636 00
Total .....	\$108,527 34	\$120,337 60
<b>II. Subsistence.</b>		
1. Fresh meats .....	\$13,976 81	\$18,225 03
2. Salted meats and lard .....	2,183 66	2,559 50
3. Fish, oysters, etc. ....	2,636 38	3,711 45
4. Butter, eggs and poultry .....	16,666 57	19,188 07
5. Vegetables .....	974 88	1,170 18
6. Fresh fruits .....	1,727 76	1,056 90
7. Dried fruits .....	1,425 00	1,904 61
8. Canned goods .....	569 00	640 00
9. Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc. ....	20,129 80	19,957 02
10. Vinegar and syrup .....	3,344 70	3,396 75
11. Tea, coffee, sugar .....	6,004 98	7,291 25
12. Milk .....	4,907 50	6,194 85
13. All other food supplies .....	3,570 94	3,865 29
Total .....	\$78,197 96	\$89,160 88
<b>III. Clothing, etc.</b>		
1. Clothing .....	\$7,455 69	\$6,717 92
2. Shoes .....	2,404 29	4,441 22
3. Tailor and sewing-room supplies .....	104 25	
4. Dry goods .....	5,904 16	6,717 92
Total .....	\$15,868 39	\$17,877 06
<b>IV. Office, Domestic, and Outdoor Departments.</b>		
1. School supplies .....		
2. Library, newspapers and periodicals .....		
3. Stationery and printing .....	\$335 11	\$345 25
4. Industrial department .....		
5. Furniture, fixtures, bedding, etc. ....	7,367 59	8,246 81
6. Laundry supplies, soaps and cleansers .....	2,561 67	2,619 65
7. Medicines, instruments and other ward supplies .....	2,472 13	2,906 48
8. Postage, telegraph and telephone charges .....	691 10	764 17
9. Transportation and freight .....	844 23	724 45
10. Farm, garden, stable, etc. ....	6,053 39	12,384 53
11. Ice .....		
12. Tobacco .....	2,368 28	2,576 58
13. Music and amusements .....	120 50	277 00
14. Fuel .....	6,813 63	11,814 04
15. Light .....	1,391 85	1,461 50
16. Water .....	120 00	120 00
17. Expense of paroled and discharged inmates .....	509 75	371 30
18. All other expenses under this classification .....	3,749 42	3,035 18
Total .....	\$35,098 95	\$47,716 74
<b>V. Ordinary Repairs and Minor Improvements.</b>		
1. Materials .....	\$1,795 67	\$14,118 70
2. Labor .....	1,428 75	1,377 00
Total .....	\$3,224 42	\$15,495 70

TABLE XXIX—STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL—*Continued.*

## EXPENDITURES.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>VI. Extraordinary Expenses.</b>		
1. Land .....		
2. New buildings—		
(a) Materials .....	\$13,026 69	\$4,793 21
(b) Labor .....		2,706 79
3. Permanent improvements to existing buildings .....		
4. Miscellaneous .....		382 80
Total .....	\$13,026 69	\$7,882 80
Grand total .....	\$254,243 75	\$298,470 78

## PRODUCTIONS.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>I. Farm, Garden, Orchard, etc.</b>		
Estimated value of products consumed in institution .....	\$16,060 03	\$20,213 00
Cash received for products sold .....		
Total .....	\$16,060 03	\$20,213 00
Estimated cost of producing same (unpaid labor not counted) .....	\$7,500 00	\$9,000 00
Net profit from farm .....	8,560 03	\$11,213 00
Total .....	\$16,060 03	\$20,213 00
<b>II. Manufacturing Plants.</b>		
Estimated value of products consumed in institution .....	\$4,209 90	\$7,322 50
Cost of raw materials .....	\$2,404 29	\$4,441 22
Paid for labor .....	1,500 00	1,500 00
Repairs and other costs .....	175 00	150 00
Total .....	\$4,079 29	\$6,091 22
Net profit of manufacturing plant .....	130 61	1,231 28
Total .....	\$4,209 90	\$7,322 50

TABLE XXX—NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

## EXPENDITURES.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>I. Administration, Salaries and Wages.</b>		
1. Managers .....	\$1,438 30	\$1,436 25
2. Officers .....	15,074 96	23,517 55
3. Teachers, literary .....		
4. Teachers, industrial .....		
5. Attendants .....	91,700 23	101,909 67
6. Guards .....		
7. Domestic .....		
Total .....	\$108,213 49	\$126,863 47

TABLE XXX—NAPA STATE HOSPITAL—Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>II. Subsistence.</b>		
1. Fresh meats .....	\$14,600 51	\$21,559 66
2. Salted meats and lard .....	3,341 37	5,003 96
3. Fish, oysters, etc. ....	1,562 09	1,825 69
4. Butter, eggs and poultry .....	8,830 21	10,867 05
5. Vegetables .....	2,880 44	3,556 85
6. Fresh fruits .....	811 69	639 50
7. Dried fruits .....		
8. Canned goods .....		
9. Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc. ....	13,021 29	16,136 13
10. Vinegar and syrup .....	2,621 53	2,948 63
11. Tea, coffee, sugar .....	5,976 91	7,269 03
12. Milk .....		692 67
13. All other food supplies .....	4,951 09	203 13
Total .....	\$58,597 13	\$76,232 36
<b>III. Clothing, etc.</b>		
1. Clothing .....	\$1,074 48	\$921 64
2. Shoes .....	1,969 18	1,698 14
3. Tailor and sewing-room supplies .....		86 50
4. Dry goods .....	10,926 68	9,755 64
5. Miscellaneous .....		
Total .....	\$14,000 34	\$12,461 92
<b>IV. Office, Domestic, and Outdoor Departments.</b>		
1. School supplies .....		
2. Library, newspapers and periodicals .....		
3. Stationery and printing .....	\$431 85	\$600 93
4. Industrial department .....		
5. Furniture, fixtures, bedding, etc. ....	4,726 53	5,478 08
6. Laundry supplies, soaps and cleansers .....	3,233 11	2,527 42
7. Medicines, instruments and other ward supplies .....	2,464 64	3,032 52
8. Postage, telegraph and telephone charges .....	789 96	1,009 12
9. Transportation and freight .....	491 08	1,600 79
10. Farm, garden, stable, etc. ....	5,365 92	11,548 50
11. Ice .....	72 45	55 13
12. Tobacco .....	2,230 12	2,358 68
13. Music and amusements .....	293 18	286 66
14. Fuel .....	7,971 68	13,601 48
15. Light .....	6,177 59	5,361 20
16. Water .....		
17. Expense of paroled and discharged inmates .....	119 95	168 76
18. All other expenses under this classification .....	3,038 04	2,207 94
Total .....	\$37,406 09	\$49,837 20
<b>V. Ordinary Repairs and Minor Improvements.</b>		
1. Materials and labor .....	\$6,979 76	\$9,432 45
<b>VI. Extraordinary Expenses.</b>		
1. Land .....	\$28,515 27	
2. New buildings—		
(a) Materials .....		\$500 70
(b) Labor .....		1,606 14
3. Permanent improvements to existing buildings .....		20,767 20
4. Miscellaneous—reservoir .....	27,324 16	43,612 17
Total .....	\$53,839 43	\$66,479 30
Grand total .....	\$309,036 24	\$341,312 60



TABLE XXX—NAPA STATE HOSPITAL—Continued.

## PRODUCTIONS.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<i>Farm, Garden, Orchard, etc.</i>		
Estimated value of products consumed in institution .....	\$38,624 55	\$38,848 70
Cash received for products sold .....	43 35	164 09
Total .....	\$38,667 90	\$39,012 79
Estimated cost of producing same (unpaid labor not counted) .....	\$6,348 00	\$7,788 00
Net profits from farm .....	38,319 90	31,224 79
Total .....	88,667 90	\$39,013 79

TABLE XXXI—AGNEW STATE HOSPITAL.

## EXPENDITURES.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>I. Administration, Salaries and Wages.</b>		
1. Managers .....	\$1,410 01	\$1,738 98
2. Officers .....	11,989 97	11,487 96
3. Teachers, literary .....		
4. Teachers, industrial .....		
5. Attendants .....	28,120 00	29,847 77
6. Guards .....		
7. Domestic, laborers and other employees .....	33,288 20	30,490 69
Total .....	\$74,808 18	\$73,565 40
<b>II. Subsistence.</b>		
1. Fresh meats .....	\$9,596 54	\$10,636 50
2. Salted meats and lard .....	1,065 83	1,426 30
3. Fish, oysters, etc. ....	1,897 96	1,544 73
4. Butter, eggs and poultry .....	5,796 92	6,796 99
5. Vegetables .....	2,634 44	3,137 15
6. Fresh fruits .....	257 55	242 50
7. Dried fruits .....	1,016 56	1,653 21
8. Canned goods .....	1,326 75	1,368 64
9. Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc. ....	6,722 03	7,558 49
10. Vinegar and syrup .....	1,010 04	1,099 82
11. Tea, coffee, sugar .....	2,935 00	2,611 15
12. Milk .....		
13. All other food supplies .....	1,251 37	1,848 39
Total .....	\$35,510 99	\$39,923 87
<b>III. Clothing, etc.</b>		
1. Clothing .....	\$2,257 75	\$2,041 55
2. Shoes .....	969 47	941 54
3. Tailor and sewing-room supplies .....	110 40	88 93
4. Dry goods .....	1,682 62	1,742 22
5. Miscellaneous .....	160 90	364 65
Total .....	\$5,181 14	\$5,178 89

TABLE XXXI—AGNEW STATE HOSPITAL—Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>IV. Office, Domestic, and Outdoor Departments.</b>		
1. School supplies .....		
2. Library, newspapers and periodicals .....	\$50 00	
3. Stationery and printing .....	375 99	\$236 04
4. Industrial department .....		
5. Furniture, fixtures, bedding, etc. ....	1,535 78	1,222 32
6. Laundry supplies, soaps and cleansers ..	5,214 73	1,289 61
7. Medicines, instruments and ward supplies ..	929 24	1,011 28
8. Postage, telegraph and telephone charges ..	491 65	525 11
9. Transportation and freight .....	160 87	199 66
10. Farm, garden, stable, etc. ....	8,600 54	7,597 03
11. Ice .....	120 00	159 34
12. Tobacco .....	1,141 24	1,268 04
13. Music and amusements .....	169 63	183 95
14. Fuel .....	6,767 84	12,984 20
15. Light .....	243 45	188 93
16. Water .....		
17. Expense of paroled and discharged inmates ..		7 10
18. All other expenses under this classification ..	13,039 69	3,928 55
Total .....	\$38,840 65	\$30,801 16
<b>V. Ordinary Repairs and Minor Improvements.</b>		
1. Materials .....	\$9,476 00	\$2,454 76
2. Labor .....		920 80
Total .....	\$9,476 00	\$3,375 56
<b>VI. Extraordinary Expenses.</b>		
1. Land .....		
2. New buildings—		
(a) Material .....	\$10,781 85	\$53,929 90
(b) Labor .....	27,208 72	77,549 20
3. Permanent improvements to existing buildings ..	4,148 78	2,536 00
4. Miscellaneous .....	4,524 11	10,963 33
Total .....	\$46,663 46	\$145,048 43
Grand total .....	\$210,480 42	\$297,893 31

## PRODUCTIONS.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>Farm, Garden, Orchard, etc.</b>		
1. Estimated value of products consumed in institution ..	\$14,338 35	\$16,004 90
2. Cash received for products sold .....	131 75	187 70
Total .....	\$14,470 10	\$16,192 60
3. Estimated cost of producing same (unpaid labor not counted) .....	\$12,797 07	\$14,699 57
Net profits from farm .....	1,673 03	1,493 03
Total .....	\$14,470 10	\$16,192 60

## TABLE XXXII—MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

## EXPENDITURES.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>I. Administration, Salaries and Wages.</b>		
1. Managers .....	\$1,116 45	\$850 80
2. Officers .....	13,450 00	12,828 00
3. Teachers, literary .....		
4. Teachers, industrial .....		
5. Attendants .....	20,077 70	23,592 00
6. Guards .....		
7. Domestics, laborers, and other employees .....	19,917 69	23,129 29
Total .....	\$54,561 84	\$60,400 09
<b>II. Subsistence.</b>		
1. Fresh meats .....	\$7,228 09	\$7,270 13
2. Salted meats and lard .....	259 60	339 79
3. Fish, oysters, etc. ....	1,201 97	1,273 96
4. Butter, eggs, and poultry .....	3,561 42	4,838 65
5. Vegetables .....		
6. Fresh fruits .....		
7. Dried fruits .....	1,033 15	1,735 30
8. Canned goods .....		
9. Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc. ....	5,822 08	7,155 30
10. Vinegar and syrup .....	1,216 35	1,349 06
11. Tea, coffee, sugar .....	2,184 02	2,521 34
12. Milk .....		
13. All other food supplies .....	4,161 65	5,767 33
Total .....	\$26,718 33	\$32,300 88
<b>III. Clothing, etc.</b>		
1. Clothing .....	\$2,883 20	\$3,474 99
2. Shoes .....	1,274 05	1,482 43
3. Tailor and sewing-room supplies .....		
4. Dry goods .....	1,117 19	1,504 89
5. Miscellaneous .....	208 37	
Total .....	\$5,482 81	\$6,462 31
<b>IV. Office, Domestic, and Outdoor Departments.</b>		
1. School supplies .....		
2. Library, newspapers, and periodicals .....		
3. Stationery and printing .....	\$259 84	\$262 47
4. Industrial department .....	1,037 64	
5. Furniture, fixtures, bedding, etc. ....	5,104 29	4,919 79
6. Laundry supplies, soaps, and cleansers .....	1,257 40	1,233 05
7. Medicines, instruments, and ward supplies .....	988 98	1,250 70
8. Postage, telephone, and telegraph charges .....	419 74	456 43
9. Transportation and freight .....	424 73	534 50
10. Farm, garden, stable, etc. ....	4,267 17	15,484 06
11. Ice .....		
12. Tobacco .....	1,560 80	1,752 46
13. Music and amusements .....	92 00	43 50
14. Fuel .....	* 7,346 80	9,784 17
15. Light .....		805 35
16. Expense of paroled and discharged inmates .....		260 50
17. All other expenses under this classification .....	1,541 12	339 30
Total .....	\$24,500 51	\$37,154 39
<b>V. Ordinary Repairs and Minor Improvements.</b>		
1. Materials .....	\$3,983 78	\$5,062 13
2. Labor .....		
Total .....	\$3,983 78	\$5,062 13

\* Includes light.

TABLE XXXII—MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL—Continued.

## EXPENDITURES.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>VI. Extraordinary Expenses.</b>		
1. Land .....		
2. New buildings .....		
3. Permanent improvements to existing buildings .....		
4. Miscellaneous .....		
Grand total .....	\$115,247 27	\$141,369 80

## PRODUCTIONS.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>Farm, Garden, Orchard, etc.</b>		
Estimated value of products consumed in institution .....	\$20,320 69	\$20,533 89
Cash received for products sold .....	87 50	25 00
Total .....	\$20,408 19	\$20,563 89
Estimated cost of producing same (unpaid labor not counted) .....	\$11,365 59	\$14,048 44
Net profits from farm .....	9,042 60	6,515 45
Total .....	\$20,408 19	\$20,563 89

TABLE XXXIII—SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

## EXPENDITURES.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>I. Administration, Salaries and Wages.</b>		
1. Managers .....	\$1,731 83	\$1,565 10
2. Officers .....	15,405 00	18,552 00
3. Teachers, literary .....		
4. Teachers, industrial .....		
5. Attendants .....	26,738 72	37,530 32
6. Guards .....		
7. Domestics, laborers, and other employees .....	18,661 45	19,392 00
Total .....	\$42,537 00	\$77,039 42
<b>II. Subsistence.</b>		
1. Fresh meats .....	\$6,381 53	\$7,548 04
2. Salted meats and lard .....	1,367 44	2,090 55
3. Fish, oysters, etc. ....	1,180 08	1,392 30
4. Butter, eggs and poultry .....	9,881 64	11,925 98
5. Vegetables .....		
6. Fresh fruits .....	980 00	50 00
7. Dried fruits .....	1,639 94	3,051 60
8. Canned goods .....	1,260 00	1,395 53
9. Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc. ....	8,740 18	10,577 86
10. Vinegar and syrup .....	1,668 35	1,886 65
11. Tea, coffee, sugar .....	3,792 84	1,791 04
12. Milk .....		
13. All other food supplies .....	5,798 13	7,085 09
Total .....	\$42,690 13	\$48,794 64

TABLE XXXIII—MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL—Continued.

EXPENDITURES.		
	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>III. Clothing, etc.</b>		
1. Clothing .....	\$2,921 68	\$3,501 13
2. Shoes .....	1,684 34	2,023 22
3. Tailor and sewing-room supplies .....	215 00	387 50
4. Dry goods .....	1,577 62	2,074 13
5. Miscellaneous .....		
Total .....	\$6,398 64	\$7,885 98
<b>IV. Office, Domestic, and Outdoor Departments.</b>		
1. School supplies .....		
2. Library, newspapers and periodicals .....	\$255 00	\$85 00
3. Stationery and printing .....	455 75	893 88
4. Industrial department .....		
5. Furniture, fixtures, bedding, etc. ....	9,358 33	7,427 15
6. Laundry supplies, soaps and cleansers ..	1,815 10	1,987 41
7. Medicines, instruments and other ward supplies ..	1,720 07	1,583 87
8. Postage, telegraph and telephone charges ..	815 50	852 88
9. Transportation and freight .....	1,008 75	704 72
10. Farm, garden, stable, etc. ....	8,341 97	8,683 98
11. Ice .....	100 17	
12. Tobacco .....	881 55	1,164 65
13. Music and amusements .....	407 60	209 00
14. Fuel .....	6,724 60	8,967 07
15. Light .....	3,306 05	3,126 00
16. Water .....	654 45	446 40
17. Expense of paroled and discharged inmates ..	219 45	198 85
18. All other expenses under this classification ..	4,503 75	5,406 14
Total .....	\$40,578 09	\$41,737 00
<b>V. Ordinary Repairs and Minor Improvements.</b>		
1. Materials .....	\$7,137 88	\$7,142 46
2. Labor .....		
Total .....	\$7,137 88	\$7,142 46
<b>VI. Extraordinary Expenses.</b>		
1. Land .....		
2. New buildings—		
(a) Materials .....	\$10,300 00	\$961 98
(b) Labor .....		
3. Permanent improvements to existing buildings ..	25,910 93	8,026 19
4. Miscellaneous .....	2,778 95	
Total .....	\$38,989 88	\$8,988 17
Grand total .....	\$198,331 62	\$191,587 67

PRODUCTIONS.		
	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>Farm, Garden, Orchard, etc.</b>		
Estimated value of products consumed in institution ..	\$22,624 76	\$27,573 23
Cash received for products sold .....	8,430 93	5,404 66
Total .....	\$31,055 69	\$32,976 89
Estimated cost of producing same (unpaid labor not counted) ..	\$13,895 59	\$16,820 81
Net profits from farm .....	17,160 10	16,156 08
Total .....	\$31,055 69	\$32,976 89

TABLE XXXIV—HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

## EXPENDITURES.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>I. Administration, Salaries and Wages.</b>		
1. Managers .....	\$1,176 18	\$1,207 46
2. Officers .....	11,520 00	15,562 44
3. Teachers, literary .....	720 00	1,212 00
4. Teachers, industrial .....	360 00	-----
5. Attendants .....	16,536 00	17,916 00
6. Guards .....	540 00	600 00
7. Domestics, laborers, and other employees .....	20,657 12	27,990 21
Total .....	\$51,509 30	\$64,488 11
<b>II. Subsistence.</b>		
1. Fresh meats .....	\$5,367 85	\$6,655 78
2. Salted meats and lard .....	1,079 04	1,433 42
3. Fish, oysters, etc. ....	665 08	681 65
4. Butter, eggs, and poultry .....	3,871 60	4,420 15
5. Vegetables .....	1,943 78	453 40
6. Fresh fruits .....	108 90	146 40
7. Dried fruits .....	-----	160 00
8. Canned goods .....	306 25	288 50
9. Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc. ....	5,444 51	6,237 92
10. Vinegar and syrup .....	258 96	304 13
11. Tea, coffee, sugar .....	2,854 90	3,149 08
12. Milk .....	-----	-----
13. All other food supplies .....	1,697 37	3,995 43
Total .....	\$23,598 24	\$27,925 86
<b>III. Clothing, etc.</b>		
1. Clothing .....	\$2,662 36	\$2,416 55
2. Shoes .....	449 79	2,262 95
3. Tailor and sewing-room supplies .....	-----	-----
4. Dry goods .....	3,495 54	3,800 94
Total .....	\$6,607 69	\$8,480 44
<b>IV. Office, Domestic, and Outdoor Departments.</b>		
1. School supplies .....	\$325 30	-----
2. Library, newspapers, and periodicals .....	105 00	-----
3. Stationery and printing .....	406 66	494 94
4. Industrial department .....	1,659 31	-----
5. Furniture, fixtures, bedding, etc. ....	7,954 46	5,694 82
6. Laundry supplies, soaps, and cleansers .....	1,629 15	3,520 44
7. Medicines, instruments, and ward supplies .....	1,277 58	1,340 73
8. Postage, telegraph and telephone charges .....	414 37	545 69
9. Transportation and freight .....	390 57	481 88
10. Farm, garden, stable, etc. ....	7,246 55	8,049 89
11. Ice .....	387 52	441 36
12. Tobacco .....	-----	-----
13. Music and amusements .....	-----	72 05
14. Fuel .....	7,271 96	9,715 44
15. Light .....	322 30	383 46
16. Water .....	-----	-----
17. Expense of paroled and discharged inmates .....	141 94	216 19
18. All other expenses under this classification .....	1,214 25	504 63
Total .....	\$30,746 92	\$31,461 52
<b>V. Ordinary Repairs and Minor Improvements.</b>		
1. Materials .....	\$4,519 05	\$3,822 08
2. Labor .....		1,168 28
Total .....	\$4,519 03	\$4,990 36

TABLE XXXIV—HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED—*Continued.*

## EXPENDITURES.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>VI. <i>Extraordinary Expenses.</i></b>		
1. Land .....		
2. New buildings—		
(a) Materials .....	\$8,429 65	\$52,277 82
(b) Labor .....		
3. Permanent improvements to existing buildings.....	56,350 26	13,352 48
4. Miscellaneous .....	2,729 61	1,479 88
Total .....	\$67,509 52	\$67,110 18
Grand total .....	\$184,490 72	\$204,456 47

## PRODUCTIONS.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>I. <i>Farm, Garden, etc.</i></b>		
1. Estimated value of products consumed in institution..	\$16,363 10	\$16,296 50
2. Cash received for products sold .....	1,034 93	1,320 71
Total .....	\$17,398 03	\$17,617 21
3. Estimated cost of producing same (unpaid labor not counted) .....	\$13,255 16	\$15,250 31
Net profits from farm .....	4,142 87	2,366 90
<b>II. <i>Manufacturing Plants.</i></b>		
1. Estimated value of products used .....	\$2,131 55	\$2,438 90
2. Cash received for products sold .....		
Total .....	\$2,131 55	\$2,438 90
3. Cost of raw materials .....	\$1,471 08	\$1,721 15
4. Paid for labor .....	564 00	696 00
Total .....	\$2,035 08	\$2,417 15
Net profits of manufacturing plants .....	\$96 47	\$21 75

TABLE XXXV—HOME FOR THE ADULT BLIND.

## EXPENDITURES.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>I. Administration, Salaries and Wages.</b>		
1. Directors .....	\$2,100 00	\$2,100 00
2. Officers .....	3,780 00	3,780 00
3. Teachers, literary .....		
4. Teachers, industrial .....	1,020 00	1,020 00
5. Attendants .....		
6. Guards .....		
7. Domestic, laborers, and other employees .....	4,502 00	4,502 00
Total .....	\$11,402 00	\$11,402 00
<b>II. Subsistence.</b>		
1. Fresh meats .....	\$1,875 41	\$2,385 66
2. Salted meats and lard .....	589 35	477 70
3. Fish, oysters, etc. ....	182 12	173 93
4. Butter, eggs and poultry .....	1,356 82	1,295 23
5. Vegetables .....	1,225 77	510 45
6. Fresh fruits .....	193 52	183 85
7. Dried fruits .....	224 73	209 14
8. Canned goods .....	210 85	254 35
9. Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc. ....	907 46	983 50
10. Vinegar and syrup .....	19 97	24 33
11. Tea, coffee, sugar .....	956 99	1,092 82
12. Milk .....	700 20	840 60
13. All other food supplies .....	2,426 26	3,396 84
Total .....	\$10,849 55	\$11,826 43
<b>III. Clothing, etc.</b>		
1. Clothing .....	\$19 40	\$8 10
2. Shoes .....		
3. Tailor and sewing-room supplies .....		
4. Dry goods .....	26 80	335 96
Total .....	\$46 20	\$344 06
<b>IV. Office, Domestic, and Outdoor Departments.</b>		
1. School supplies .....		
2. Library, newspapers and periodicals .....		
3. Stationery and printing .....	\$31 75	\$42 40
4. Industrial department .....		
5. Furniture, fixtures, bedding, etc. ....	929 48	332 98
6. Laundry supplies, soaps and other cleansers .....	148 65	1,578 95
7. Medicines, instruments and other ward supplies .....	338 30	339 90
8. Postage, telegraph and telephone charges .....	125 33	117 98
9. Transportation and freight .....	443 23	489 30
10. Farm, garden, stable, etc. ....		
11. Ice .....	40	25
12. Tobacco .....		
13. Music and amusements .....		
14. Fuel .....	779 48	483 69
15. Light .....	442 76	395 62
16. Water .....	219 60	177 74
17. Expense of paroled and discharged inmates .....		
18. All other expenses under this classification .....		
Total .....	\$3,558 98	\$3,958 81
<b>V. Ordinary Repairs and Minor Improvements.</b>		
1. Materials .....	\$1,681 99	\$2,714 34
2. Labor .....	284 66	
Total .....	\$1,946 65	\$2,714 34



TABLE XXXV—HOME FOR THE ADULT BLIND—*Continued.*

## EXPENDITURES.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>VI. Extraordinary Expenses.</b>		
1. Land .....		
2. New buildings—on contract.....		\$25,000 00
(a) Materials .....		1,193 96
(b) Labor.....		
3. Permanent improvements to existing buildings.....		
4. Miscellaneous .....		
Total .....		\$26,193 96
Grand total .....	\$27,803 38	\$56,039 60

## PRODUCTIONS.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
<b>Manufacturing Plants.</b>		
Estimated value of products consumed in institution.....		
Cash received for products sold .....	\$27,141 00	\$22,772 21
Cost of raw materials.....	16,960 35	17,058 77
Paid for labor.....	6,229 02	3,936 66
Repairs, etc.....		
Total cost.....	\$23,189 37	\$20,995 43
Net profits.....	3,952 41	1,776 78
	\$27,141 78	\$22,772 21

TABLE XXXVI—INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

## EXPENDITURES FOR THE FIFTY-EIGHTH AND FIFTY-NINTH FISCAL YEARS.

I. Administration, Salaries and Wages.....	\$81,665 71
II. Subsistence .....	20,891 08
III. Clothing, etc.....	347 74
IV. Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments:	
Industrial department .....	2,028 54
Furniture, fixtures, bedding, etc. ....	1,921 95
Laundry supplies, soap, and other cleansers.....	2,958 51
Farm, garden, stable, etc. ....	6,225 28
Fuel and light .....	10,656 76
All other expenses under this classification.....	3,642 64
V. Ordinary Repairs and Minor Improvements.....	3,403 94
Grand total .....	\$133,742 15

TABLE XXXVII—STATE INSTITUTIONS.  
Cost of Maintenance for the Fifty-eighth Fiscal Year.

Institutions.	Salaries.	Support.	Total.	Average Number Inmates.	Yearly Cost per Capita.	Daily Cost per Capita.
State Prison, San Quentin .....	\$97,971 45	\$157,943 90	\$255,915 35	1,570	\$103 00	\$0.447
State Prison, Folsom .....	79,698 40	77,514 00	157,212 40	1,024	153 53	0.421
Total State Prisons .....	\$177,669 85	\$235,457 90	\$113,127 75	2,594	\$159 26	\$0.437
Preston School of Industry .....	\$27,459 30	\$32,256 82	\$60,116 12	209	\$288 11	\$0.789
Whittier State School .....	49,889 41	57,992 45	107,881 86	279	386 61	1.059
Total Reform Schools .....	\$77,748 71	\$90,249 27	\$167,997 98	488	\$344 26	\$0.943
Stockton State Hospital .....	\$106,904 04	\$134,313 32	\$241,217 36	1,836	\$131 38	\$0.363
Napa State Hospital .....	106,775 19	118,421 62	225,196 81	1,593	141 46	0.39
Agnews State Hospital .....	73,398 17	90,418 79	163,816 96	752	217 84	0.597
Mendocino State Hospital .....	53,445 39	61,301 88	115,247 27	716	160 97	0.441
Southern California State Hospital .....	60,805 17	98,536 57	159,341 74	925	172 26	0.472
Total State Hospitals .....	\$401,327 96	\$503,482 18	\$904,819 84	5,822	\$155 41	\$0.426
Home for Feeble-Minded .....	\$50,333 12	\$66,648 08	\$116,981 20	596	\$196 28	\$0.54
Home for Adult Blind .....	9,302 00	18,501 38	27,803 38	106	262 29	0.719
Institution for Deaf and Blind .....	40,832 85	26,038 22	66,871 07	208	321 50	0.881
Grand totals .....	\$757,214 49	\$940,377 03	\$1,697,601 22	9,814	\$172 98	\$0.474

TABLE XXXVIII—STATE INSTITUTIONS.  
Cost of Maintenance for the Fifty-ninth Fiscal Year.

Institution.	Salaries.	Support.	Total.	Average Number Inmates.	Yearly Cost per Capita.	Daily Cost per Capita.
*State Prison, San Quentin .....	\$100,576 89	\$192,989 11	\$293,566 00	1,620	\$181 21	\$0.496
State Prison, Folsom .....	80,653 64	92,439 45	173,093 09	992	174 49	0.477
Total State Prisons .....	\$181,230 53	\$285,428 56	\$466,659 09	2,612	\$178 66	\$0.488
Preston School of Industry .....	\$31,047 64	\$45,494 75	\$76,542 39	292	262 13	\$0.716
Whittier State School .....	49,529 50	60,335 38	109,864 78	300	366 22	1.001
Total Reform Schools .....	\$80,577 14	\$105,830 03	\$186,407 17	592	315 05	0.861
Stockton State Hospital .....	\$118,824 00	\$171,763 98	\$290,587 98	1,849	157 15	0.429
Napa State Hospital .....	125,427 22	149,400 18	274,827 40	1,690	162 62	0.444
Agnew State Hospital .....	71,826 42	81,018 46	152,844 88	718	212 88	0.582
Mendocino State Hospital .....	58,549 26	81,820 51	141,369 80	780	181 24	0.496
Southern California State Hospital .....	75,474 32	107,125 18	182,699 50	886	183 33	0.501
Total State Hospitals .....	\$451,101 25	\$591,128 31	\$1,042,229 56	6,033	172 59	0.472
Home for Feeble-Minded .....	\$63,280 65	\$74,065 64	\$137,346 29	655	209 69	0.573
Home for Adult Blind .....	9,302 00	20,943 64	30,245 64	110	274 60	0.75
Institution for Deaf and Blind .....	40,832 86	26,038 22	66,871 08	206	347 82	0.96
Grand totals .....	\$526,324 43	\$1,103,434 40	\$1,929,758 83	10,208	\$189 04	\$0.517

\* The increased cost for support in San Quentin is owing to large sum expended in repairs.

NOTES.—The cost of maintenance includes the first five subdivisions of the expenditure tables.

The expenditures of trustees, managers, and directors are paid from the appropriation for support.

TABLE XXXIX—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Showing the Income, or Contingent Fund, Received.

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.	Total.
State Prison—San Quentin <sup>1</sup> .....			
State Prison—Folsom <sup>2</sup> .....	\$19,272 12	\$17,897 19	\$37,169 31
Preston School of Industry <sup>3</sup> .....	1,560 83	782 87	2,343 70
Whittier State School <sup>3</sup> .....	7,790 12	7,219 81	15,009 93
Stockton State Hospital <sup>4</sup> .....	27,676 10	32,395 68	60,071 78
Napa State Hospital <sup>4</sup> .....	29,355 63	37,936 63	67,292 26
Agnews State Hospital <sup>4</sup> .....	18,247 98	17,828 24	36,076 22
Mendocino State Hospital <sup>4</sup> .....	7,207 56	13,235 14	20,442 70
Southern California State Hospital <sup>4</sup> .....	29,061 33	34,418 77	63,480 10
Home for Feeble-Minded <sup>5</sup> .....	10,967 42	9,450 44	20,417 86
Home for Adult Blind <sup>6</sup> .....	27,577 42	22,990 42	50,567 84
Institute for Deaf and Blind <sup>7</sup> .....	6,923 67	5,814 04	12,737 71

<sup>1</sup>The receipts from the sale of jute products are paid into the State treasury and go into the State General Fund.

<sup>2</sup>The Folsom Prison Fund is made up of the sales of crushed rock, rents of State's houses, and commissary's sales.

<sup>3</sup>The contingent fund of the reform schools is made up from the commissary's sales of products. The money collected from the various counties for the care of inmates is paid into the State treasury and goes into the State General Fund, and was last year as follows:

	58th Fiscal Year.	59th Fiscal Year.
Preston School.....	\$26,779 17	\$30,485 28
Whittier School.....	36,097 30	38,558 10
Totals.....	\$62,876 47	\$69,043 38

<sup>4</sup>The contingent fund of the State hospitals is made up from money collected for pay patients and a small part from commissary's sales.

<sup>5</sup>The contingent fund of the Home for Feeble-Minded is made up from money received for the care of patients from families or relatives, and a small part from commissary's sale of produce. The money paid by the various counties for the care of indigent inmates is paid into the State treasury and goes into the general fund.

<sup>6</sup>The contingent fund for the Home for Adult Blind is made up from profits of the manufacturing plant.

<sup>7</sup>The contingent fund of the Institution for the Deaf and Blind is made up from amounts paid in behalf of pupils.

TABLE XL—THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Summary of Statistics for the Year Ending June 30, 1907.

(Prepared in conformity to a resolution adopted by the National Conference of Charities and Corrections.)

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of inmates present July 1, 1906.....	7,193	2,572	9,765
Temporarily absent July 1, 1906.....	564	178	742
Number received during the year.....	2,296	660	2,956
Number discharged or died during the year.....	2,209	565	2,774
Number of inmates present June 30, 1907.....	7,280	2,667	9,947
Number temporarily absent June 30, 1907.....	620	201	821
Daily average attendance during the year.....			9,812
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	907	302	1,209

TABLE XL—THE STATE INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

EXPENDITURES.	
<i>Current Expenses.</i>	
1. Salaries and wages .....	\$772,503 24
2. Clothing .....	103,217 64
3. Subsistence .....	434,306 84
4. Ordinary repairs .....	43,721 44
5. Office, domestic, and outdoor expenses .....	343,852 06
Total .....	<u>\$1,697,601 22</u>
<i>Extraordinary Expenses.</i>	
1. New buildings, land, etc. ....	\$187,684 92
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings .....	111,463 54
Total .....	<u>\$299,148 46</u>
Grand total .....	<u>\$1,996,749 68</u>

TABLE XLI—THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

## Summary of Statistics for the Year Ending June 30, 1908.

(Prepared in conformity to a resolution adopted by the National Conference of Charities and Corrections.)

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of inmates present July 1, 1907 .....	7,284	2,663	9,947
Number temporarily absent July 1, 1907 .....	574	202	776
Number received during the year .....	2,704	851	3,555
Number discharged or died during the year .....	2,195	665	2,860
Number present June 30, 1908 .....	7,793	2,849	10,642
Number temporarily absent June 30, 1908 .....	658	200	858
Daily average attendance during the year .....			10,208
Average number of officers and employees during the year .....	922	314	1,236

EXPENDITURES.	
<i>Current Expenses.</i>	
1. Salaries and wages .....	\$841,872 46
2. Clothing .....	104,173 04
3. Subsistence .....	504,803 67
4. Ordinary repairs and minor improvements .....	77,912 86
5. Office, domestic, and outdoor expenses .....	396,996 80
Total .....	<u>\$1,929,758 83</u>
<i>Extraordinary Expenses.</i>	
1. New buildings, land, etc. ....	\$332,797 52
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings .....	81,193 58
Total .....	<u>\$413,991 10</u>
Grand total .....	<u>\$2,343,749 93</u>

**APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE FIFTY-NINTH AND  
SIXTIETH FISCAL YEARS.**

<i>State Prison, San Quentin—</i>	
Support .....	\$420,350 00
Salaries .....	207,920 00
Printing .....	2,500 00
Increase jute revolving fund .....	100,000 00
<i>State Prison, Folsom—</i>	
Support .....	\$175,000 00
Salaries .....	166,000 00
Printing .....	2,500 00
Repairing residence buildings .....	3,000 00
<i>State Board of Prison Directors—</i>	
Printing .....	\$1,500 00
<i>Preston School of Industry—</i>	
Support .....	\$73,010 00
Salaries .....	65,000 00
Printing .....	250 00
Cold storage plant .....	2,500 00
Equipping trades building .....	3,000 00
Finishing and furnishing assembly hall .....	5,000 00
Books .....	500 00
Furniture and bedding .....	5,000 00
Improvement of water system .....	7,500 00
<i>Whittier State School—</i>	
Support .....	\$115,000 00
Salaries .....	100,000 00
Printing .....	250 00
Developing water .....	3,907 50
Fire hose .....	1,000 00
Books .....	500 00
Parole officer .....	5,000 00
<i>Stockton State Hospital—</i>	
Support .....	\$280,140 00
Salaries .....	245,130 00
Dairy barn .....	2,500 00
Installing heating plant .....	6,000 00
Cement sidewalk .....	5,000 00
Bathrooms and lavatories .....	15,000 00
Building for receiving ward .....	55,000 00
<i>Napa State Hospital—</i>	
Support .....	\$264,940 00
Salaries .....	241,012 00
Completing reservoir .....	51,000 00
<i>Agnews State Hospital—</i>	
Support .....	\$139,400 00
Salaries .....	155,000 00
New buildings .....	800,000 00
<i>Mendocino State Hospital—</i>	
Support .....	\$168,000 00
Salaries .....	122,537 00
Furnishing cottage for females .....	5,000 00
Completing water towers .....	6,000 00
Furnishing cottage for males .....	2,500 00
Treatment cottage .....	30,000 00
<i>Southern California State Hospital—</i>	
Support .....	\$198,050 00
Salaries .....	159,595 00
Reroofing building .....	16,000 00
Storm ditches .....	15,000 00
Dairy barn .....	12,000 00
New buildings for patients .....	43,000 00

## APPROPRIATIONS FIFTY-NINTH AND SIXTIETH FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

*Home for Feeble-Minded—*

Support .....	\$152,400 00
Salaries .....	131,887 00
Completion of main building .....	75,000 00
Dairy building .....	5,000 00
Two pavilions for epileptics .....	20,000 00
Repairing manor house .....	3,000 00

*State Lunacy Commission—*

Salaries and expenses .....	\$33,000 00
Printing .....	5,500 00

*Institution for Deaf and Blind—*

Support .....	\$43,000 00
Salaries .....	92,000 00
Printing .....	600 00

*Home for Adult Blind—*

Support .....	\$30,000 00
Salaries .....	25,000 00
Printing .....	600 00
New dormitory building .....	50,000 00
Repairs (deficiency) .....	1,899 33

# EXPENDITURES OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

## FIFTY-EIGHTH FISCAL YEAR.

<b>1908</b>			
July 24—	W. A. Gates, salary .....	\$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary .....	60 00	
	Rosa M. Shattuck, office rent .....	20 00	
			\$270 00
Aug. 20—	W. A. Gates, salary .....	\$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary .....	60 00	
	Rosa M. Shattuck, office rent .....	20 00	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau .....	3 00	
	Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company .....	4 00	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Map .....	\$1 50	
	Traveling expenses .....	68 85	
	Telegram .....	25	
	Office expenses .....	7 10	
		77 10	
			364 70
Sept. 4—	Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company .....	5 10	
	W. C. Patterson, traveling expenses .....	33 20	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses .....	\$18 70	
	Postage .....	10 00	
	Janitor .....	2 00	
	Office expenses .....	10 00	
		40 70	
Sept. 22—	W. A. Gates, salary .....	200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary .....	60 00	
	Rosa M. Shattuck, office rent .....	20 00	
	Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company .....	6 00	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau .....	3 00	
	New Book Store, filing case .....	39 00	
	H. S. Crocker, supplies .....	7 35	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses .....	\$1 15	
	Postage .....	10 00	
	Telegrams .....	65	
	Janitor .....	2 00	
	Office expenses .....	10 54	
		24 34	
			438 69
Oct. 22—	W. A. Gates, salary .....	\$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary .....	60 00	
	Rosa M. Shattuck, office rent .....	20 00	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau .....	6 00	
	Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company .....	4 15	
	E. C. Moore, traveling expenses .....	35 05	
	Department of State Printing .....	7 00	
	H. S. Crocker, office supplies .....	15 45	
	Janitor service .....	2 00	
			347 65
Nov. 20—	W. A. Gates, salary .....	\$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary .....	60 00	
	Rosa M. Shattuck, office rent .....	20 00	
	Yawman & Erbe Company, letter files .....	37 15	
	Ida Halsey, typewriting .....	5 40	
	I. Jefferson, typewriting .....	42 00	
	Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company .....	4 45	
	Southern Pacific Company, scrip book .....	90 00	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses .....	\$9 70	
	Janitor .....	2 00	
	Telegram .....	25	
	Office expenses .....	3 20	
		15 15	
			474 15



## EXPENDITURES OF STATE BOARD—Continued.

Dec. 24—	W. A. Gates, salary .....	\$200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary .....	60 00	
	Rose M. Shattuck, office rent .....	20 00	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau .....	6 00	
	H. S. Crocker Company, office supplies ..	11 19	
	Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company ..	5 55	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses .....	\$37 60	
	Office expenses .....	3 90	
	Postage .....	40 00	
	Janitor service .....	2 00	
		\$83 50	
	Credit, rebate on scrip book .....	12 80	
		70 70	
1907			\$373 44
Jan. 14—	Oakland Gas, Light and Heat Company ..	\$2 16	
	Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company ..	7 35	
	Department of State Printing .....	1,019 00	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses .....	\$19 05	
	Office expenses .....	2 70	
	Library, book .....	2 35	
	Postage .....	25 00	
		49 10	
	W. A. Gates, salary .....	200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary .....	60 00	
	Rose M. Shattuck, office rent .....	20 00	
			1,357 61
Feb. 12—	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses .....	\$57 55	
	Office expenses .....	9 25	
	Janitor services .....	2 00	
	Postage .....	10 00	
	Table .....	2 00	
	Telegrams .....	1 10	
		\$81 90	
	Oakland Gas, Light and Heat Company ..	2 16	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau .....	3 00	
	H. S. Crocker Co., office supplies .....	6 13	
Feb. 23—	W. A. Gates, salary .....	200 00	
	Gertrude V. Tucker, salary nineteen days ..	40 00	
	Rosa M. Shattuck, office rent .....	20 00	
	Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company ..	4 90	
	W. C. Patterson, traveling expenses .....	48 00	
	A. Carlisle & Co., list of county officers ..	1 00	
	Grace S. Kerr, salary nine days .....	20 00	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses .....	\$6 60	
	Postage .....	20 00	
	Janitor services .....	2 00	
		28 60	
			455 69
Mar. 19—	W. A. Gates, salary .....	\$200 00	
	Grace S. Kerr, salary .....	60 00	
	Rosa M. Shattuck, office rent .....	20 00	
	Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company ..	4 00	
	Southern Pacific Company, scrip book .....	90 00	
	Department of State Printing, stationery ..	8 50	
	Smith Bros., neostyle supplies .....	1 75	
	Smith Bros., neostyle supplies .....	2 25	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau .....	3 00	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses .....	\$17 35	
	Office expenses .....	7 90	
	Postage .....	2 00	
	Janitor .....	2 00	
	Telephone .....	30	
	Telegrams .....	1 60	
		\$31 15	
	Credit—rebate on scrip book .....	13 48	
		17 67	
			407 17

## EXPENDITURES OF STATE BOARD—Continued.

April 22—	W. A. Gates, salary .....	\$200 00	
	Grace S. Kerr, salary .....	60 00	
	F. E. Sadler, office supplies .....	2 25	
	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company .....	6 20	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau .....	3 00	
	Rosa M. Shattuck, office rent .....	20 00	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses .....	\$3 35	
	Postage .....	2 00	
	Janitor .....	2 00	
	Office expenses .....	2 74	
		10 09	
			\$301 54
May 24—	W. A. Gates, salary .....	\$200 00	
	Grace S. Kerr, salary .....	60 00	
	Rosa M. Shattuck, office rent .....	20 00	
	Smith Bros., typewriter ribbon .....	1 00	
	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company .....	4 00	
	National Conference Charities and Corrections, 10 copies		
	Conference Reports .....	15 00	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau .....	3 00	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses .....	\$17 50	
	Office expenses .....	5 99	
	Postage .....	25 00	
	Janitor .....	2 00	
		50 49	
			353 49
June 26—	W. A. Gates, salary .....	\$200 00	
	Grace S. Kerr, salary .....	60 00	
	Rosa M. Shattuck, office rent .....	20 00	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau .....	3 00	
	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company .....	4 00	
	H. S. Crocker Co., envelopes .....	2 35	
	O. K. Cushing, traveling expenses .....	17 45	
	E. C. Moore, traveling expenses .....	40 80	
	W. C. Patterson, traveling expenses .....	37 08	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses .....	\$113 00	
	Office expenses .....	3 44	
	Janitor .....	2 00	
		118 44	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses .....	40	
	Janitor .....	1 00	
	Telephone (long distance) .....	1 60	
		3 00	
	Department of State Printing, stationery .....	28 75	
		534 87	
	Total expended .....		\$5,679 00

## EXPENSES ANALYZED—FIFTY-EIGHTH FISCAL YEAR.

Salaries—		
W. A. Gates .....	\$2,400 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker .....	450 00	
Grace S. Kerr .....	260 00	
		\$3,110 00
Traveling expenses—		
O. K. Cushing .....	\$17 45	
E. C. Moore .....	75 85	
W. C. Patterson .....	118 28	
W. A. Gates .....	524 52	
Total traveling expenses .....		736 10

## EXPENDITURES OF STATE BOARD—Continued.

Office expenses—		
Rent	\$240 00	
Postage	144 00	
Printing and stationery	53 50	
Furniture	78 15	
Telephone	61 60	
Telegrams	3 85	
Library	17 35	
Press clippings	33 00	
Janitor service	21 00	
Extra typewriting	47 40	
Printing report	1,009 75	
Miscellaneous	123 30	
Total office expenses		\$1,832 90
Total expenditures fifty-eighth fiscal year		\$5,679 00
Total appropriation for the year		\$6,000 00
Total expenditures for the year		5,679 00
Balance unexpended		\$321 00

## FIFTY-NINTH FISCAL YEAR.

1907			
July 25—	W. A. Gates, salary	\$200 00	
	Grace S. Kerr, salary	60 00	
	Merchants' Exchange, office rent	50 00	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau	3 00	
	H. S. Crocker Company, rubber stamps	1 25	
	Isaac Upham Company, office supplies	3 00	
	John Breuner Company, office furniture	50 50	
	Lafranchi Bros., rubber stamp	1 00	
	W. & J. Sloane & Co., carpet	61 60	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses	\$41 50	
	Express charges	1 10	
	Telephone	10	
	Miscellaneous	05	
		42 75	
			\$473 10
1907			
Oct. 21—	W. A. Gates, salary	\$200 00	
	Grace S. Kerr, salary	60 00	
	Merchants' Exchange, rent	50 00	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau	3 00	
	H. S. Crocker, office supplies	9 30	
	Isaac Upham, office supplies	6 05	
	Fuller-Craig Desk Company, office furniture	79 00	
	Vacuo-Static Carbon Company, box carbon paper	3 00	
	Department of State Printing, stationery	20 75	
			431 10
Sept. —	W. A. Gates, salary	\$200 00	
	Grace S. Kerr, salary half month	30 00	
	Jessie Lambert, salary twenty-one days	45 50	
	Merchants' Exchange, office rent	50 00	
	W. W. Swinyer, office supplies	3 00	
	Department of State Printing, report blanks	6 50	
	National Conference Charities and Corrections, advance sheets	12 85	
	Schwabacher-Frey Company, cuspidor	1 50	
	Isaac Upham Company, office supplies	3 50	
	H. S. Crocker Company, office supplies	3 00	
	J. K. McLean, traveling expenses	3 40	
	O. K. Cushing, traveling expenses	17 35	
	W. C. Patterson, traveling expenses	40 45	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Scrip book	\$90 00	
	Traveling expenses	5 95	
	Express charges	7 43	
	Towel exchange, two months	1 50	
	Postage	18 00	
	Office supplies	1 30	
	Miscellaneous	4 07	
	Telegrams	1 50	
		129 75	

## EXPENDITURES OF STATE BOARD—Continued.

Sept. --Credit—					
	Rebate on scrip book .....	\$13 50			
	Rebate on scrip book .....	5 80	\$17 30		
				\$112 45	
Oct. --	W. A. Gates, salary .....			\$300 00	\$539 50
	Jessie Lambert, salary .....			65 00	
	Merchants' Exchange, office rent .....			50 00	
	Department of State Printing, circulars .....			31 25	
	Fuller-Craig Desk Company, book cases .....			70 65	
	Logan's Express, moving office furniture .....			15 60	
	C. N. Hildebrandt Company, office supplies .....			1 50	
	Smith Premier Typewriter Company, supplies .....			3 20	
	W. C. Patterson, traveling expenses .....			3 10	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau .....			6 00	
	Isaac Upham Company, neostyle supplies .....			4 20	
	W. A. Gates—				
	Traveling expense .....	\$0 60			
	Postage .....	10 00			
	Telegrams .....	1 70			
	Express charges .....	80			
	Miscellaneous .....	60			
				13 70	
1907					463 60
Nov. --	W. A. Gates, salary .....			\$200 00	
	Anita Eldridge, salary .....			75 00	
	Merchants' Exchange, office rent .....			50 00	
	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company .....			6 90	
	Department of State Printing, stationery .....			21 00	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau .....			3 00	
	Isaac Upham Company, office supplies .....			18 10	
	Geo. C. Bornemann Company, typewriter .....			60 00	
	Chas. A. Ramm, traveling expenses .....			8 95	
	J. K. McLean, traveling expenses .....			6 25	
	E. C. Moore, traveling expenses .....			36 75	
	National Prison Association—ten volumes of proceedings .....			10 00	
	W. A. Gates—				
	Traveling expenses .....	\$54 75			
	Towel exchange .....	1 50			
	Books .....	1 25			
	Postage .....	10 00			
	Exchange on remittance .....	60			
				68 10	
					562 05
Dec. --	W. A. Gates, salary .....			\$200 00	
	Anita Eldridge, salary .....			75 00	
	Merchants' Exchange, office rent .....			50 00	
	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company—				
	Telephone service, October and September .....			8 80	
	Telephone service, December .....			7 10	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau .....			3 00	
	National Conference Charities and Corrections, ten volumes of proceedings .....			15 00	
	W. A. Gates—				
	Traveling expenses .....	\$0 20			
	Express charges .....	35			
	Towel exchange .....	75			
	Exchange on remittance .....	65			
				1 95	
					360 85
1908					
Jan. --	W. A. Gates, salary .....			\$200 00	
	Anita Eldridge, salary .....			75 00	
	Merchants' Exchange, office rent .....			50 00	
	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company .....			6 00	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau .....			3 00	
	Vacuo-Static Carbon Company, office supplies .....			7 50	
	Isaac Upham Company, office supplies .....			2 45	
	W. W. Swinyer, door mat .....			1 50	
	W. A. Gates—				
	Traveling expenses .....	\$33 75			
	Express charges .....	1 20			
	Postage .....	10 00			
	Book .....	83			
	Miscellaneous .....	3 75			
				49 53	
					394 98

## EXPENDITURES OF STATE BOARD—Continued.

1908			
Feb. --	W. A. Gates, salary .....	\$200 00	
	Anita Eldridge, salary .....	75 00	
	Merchants Exchange .....	50 00	
	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company .....	6 15	
	Isaac Upham Co., office supplies .....	8 75	
	Geo. H. Fuller Desk Company, bookcase sections .....	11 25	
	Department of State Printing, expenditure blanks .....	5 00	
	O. K. Cushing, traveling expenses .....	10 80	
	Chas. A. Ramm, traveling expenses .....	6 90	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses .....	\$37 75	
	Towel exchange .....	1 50	
	Postage .....	15 00	
	Miscellaneous .....	63	
		<u>\$54 88</u>	
	Credit—rebate on scrip book .....	15 25	
			39 63
			<b>\$413 48</b>
Mar. --	W. A. Gates, salary .....	\$200 00	
	Anita Eldridge, salary .....	75 00	
	Merchants Exchange, office rent .....	50 00	
	Pacific Telephone Company .....	6 65	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau .....	3 00	
	Isaac Upham Co., office supplies .....	4 10	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses .....	\$9 75	
	Postage .....	5 00	
	Towel exchange .....	75	
	Express charge .....	50	
	Exchange on remittance .....	48	
			<u>16 48</u>
			355 23
Apr. --	W. A. Gates, salary .....	\$200 00	
	Anita Eldridge, salary .....	75 00	
	Merchants Exchange, office rent .....	50 00	
	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company .....	6 05	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau .....	3 00	
	Union Paper Box Factory, 72 filing boxes .....	7 92	
	J. K. McLean, traveling expenses .....	5 20	
	E. C. Moore, traveling expenses .....	34 60	
	W. A. Gates—		
	Traveling expenses .....	\$17 35	
	Express charges .....	1 31	
	Telegrams .....	1 90	
	Postage .....	2 00	
	Towel exchange .....	75	
	Miscellaneous .....	1 75	
			<u>25 06</u>
			406 83
1908			
May --	W. A. Gates, salary .....	\$200 00	
	Anita Eldridge, salary .....	75 00	
	Merchants' Exchange, office rent .....	50 00	
	Pacific Telephone Company .....	6 00	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau .....	3 00	
			<u>334 00</u>
June --	W. A. Gates, salary .....	\$200 00	
	Anita Eldridge, salary .....	75 00	
	Merchants' Exchange, office rent .....	50 00	
	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company .....	6 00	
	Allen's Press Clipping Bureau .....	6 00	
	Isaac Upham Company, office supplies .....	3 95	
	National Conference Charities and Corrections, copy of "Guide" and "Index" .....	3 40	
	The New Book Store, book .....	3 21	
	J. K. McLean, traveling expenses .....	189 95	
	Department of State Printing, blanks .....	31 00	
	George J. Martin, compiling laws .....	25 00	
	"Charities and the Commons," subscription and book .....	3 00	

## EXPENDITURES OF STATE BOARD.

235

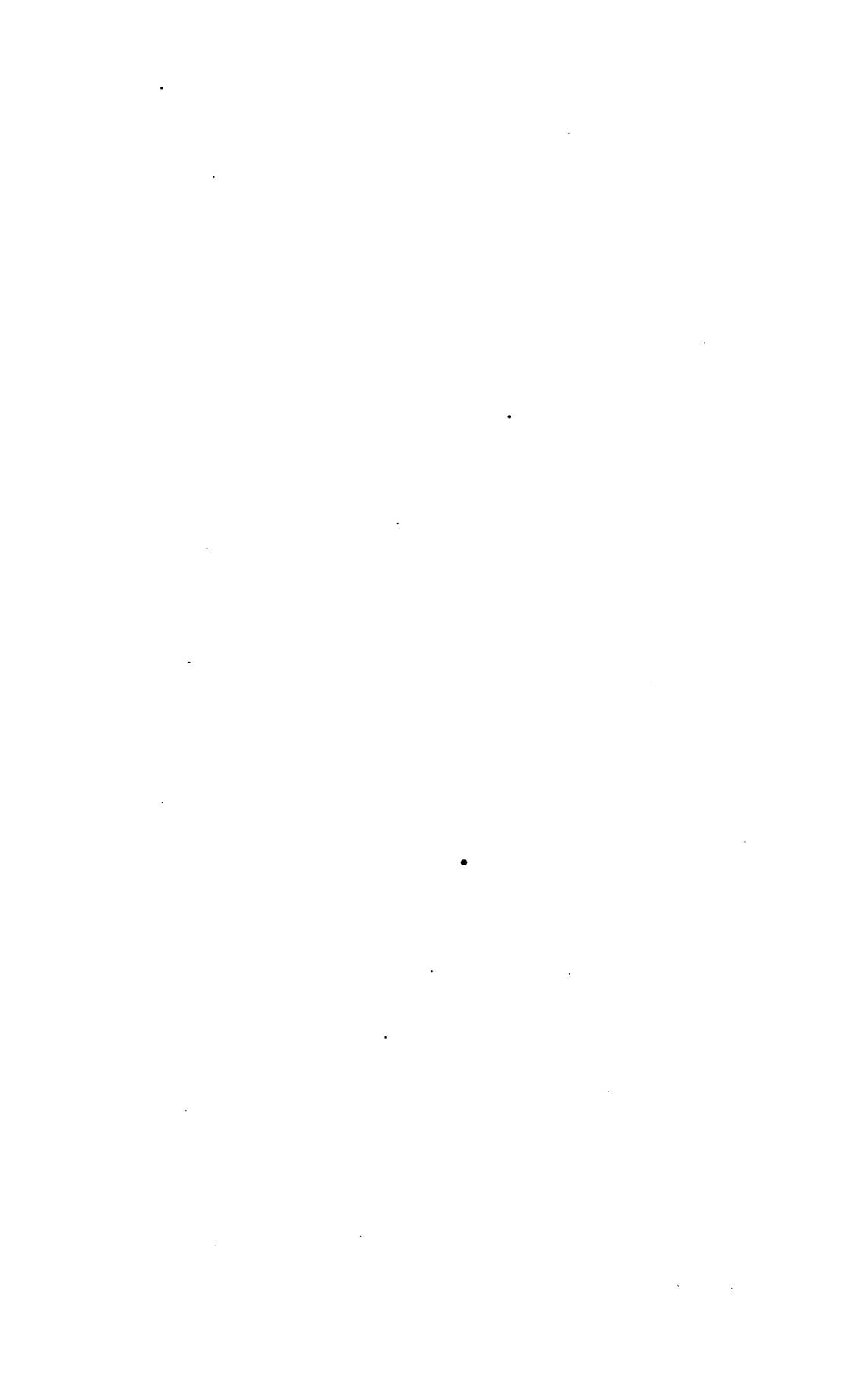
## EXPENDITURES OF STATE BOARD—Continued.

June --W. A. Gates—		
Traveling expenses attending National Conference Charities and Corrections.....	\$229 24	
Traveling expenses.....	105 35	
Postage.....	20 00	
Towel exchange.....	1 50	
Miscellaneous.....	1 35	
Pacific Telephone Co.—		
Long-distance charges, June.....	45	
	<u>\$357 89</u>	
		\$954 40
		<u>\$5,679 12</u>

## EXPENSES ANALYZED—FIFTY-NINTH FISCAL YEAR.

Salaries—		
W. A. Gates.....	\$2,400 00	
Grace R. Kerr.....	150 00	
Jessie Lambert.....	110 50	
Anita Eldridge.....	600 00	
Total salaries.....		\$3,260 50
Traveling expenses—		
J. K. McLean.....	\$204 80	
O. K. Cushing.....	28 15	
E. C. Moore.....	71 35	
W. C. Patterson.....	43 55	
Chas. A. Ramm.....	15 85	
W. A. Gates.....	593 64	
Total traveling expenses.....		957 34
Office expenses—		
Rent.....	\$600 00	
Telephone.....	60 20	
Clippings.....	36 00	
Postage.....	90 00	
Towel exchange.....	8 25	
Express charges.....	12 69	
Furniture and carpet.....	343 92	
Printing and stationery.....	115 50	
Telegrams.....	5 10	
Library.....	36 69	
Office supplies.....	86 15	
Compiling laws.....	25 00	
Miscellaneous.....	41 78	
Total office expenses.....		1,461 28
Total expenditures fifty-ninth fiscal year.....		<u>\$5,679 12</u>
Total appropriation for the year.....		\$6,000 00
Total expenditures for the year.....		<u>5,679 12</u>
Balance unexpended.....		\$320 88







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